

THE NATIONAL TRADE MAGAZINE JANUARY, 1933

They Have Copie Everything

Except CERTIFIED TRIAD Quality

"Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery"

RIAD

Appreciates the compliment it receives each month from other tube manufacturers who have copied our sales plan-our method of advertising—our discount schedules

TRIAD Was first to recognize the Service Man

TRĪAD Was first to make double-tested tubes

TRIAD

Was first to offer a plan which really makes money for the dealer and Service Man

OTHERS have made every effort to do the same thing

BUT

THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO DUPLICATE

CERTIFIED

TRIAL

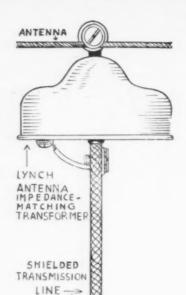
TUBES

CERTIFIED Triad Dealers and Service Men everywhere have sold many thousands of these tubes-they are making money-there hasn't been a single complaint. Mail the coupon today and learn how you can sell these super-grade tubes at a real profit. We protect you in your territory and you are sure of all of the inducements offered by other manufacturers, plus quality which is in a class by itself. GET THE FACTS!

My letterhead or business card is attached

LYNCH Antenna Systems ("NO-STAT")

(LICENSED UNDER A. A. K. PATENTS)



MORE PROFIT LOWER PRICE EASIER TO INSTALL EASIER TO SELL BETTER RESULTS

No radio receiver is modern without a noise-reducing antenna system.

Our system not only eliminates "man-made" static but also permits the use of several receivers on a single antenna without the slightest interaction.

Our system includes the "short wave" feature not found with others.

Our system includes a feature which makes it useful with old as well as new receivers.

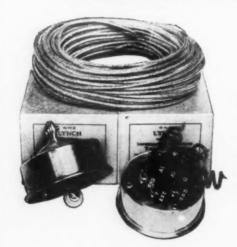
LYNCH
RECEIVER
IM PEDANCEMATCHING
TRANSFORMER
ATTACHES
TO INSIDE OF
RADIO CABINET

ON RECEIVER

SHOT
WAVE
TAP
TO GROUND
BINDING POST

ON RECEIVER

LYNCH "NO-STAT" Shielded Antenna Kit



\$500 LIST

COMPLETE

DEALERS . . . SERVICEMEN

If your jobber cannot supply, write his name and address on your letterhead and attach this ad with check for \$3.00. Kit will be sent prepaid and sale credited to your jobber.

Interesting literature describing many other Lynch products sent on request.

© 1932

LYNCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Inc.
711-R GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Miles activities

REMLER

Plain Talk About Radio Sales Profits

In these days of low priced merchandise it is more than ever necessary that the dealer's margin should be sufficiently high to enable him to make a reasonable profit on every individual sale.

Remler radios are priced so that the dealer's profit is adequately assured. Not only is profit assured but performance is such that it will out-demonstrate and out-sell other moderately priced radio sets.

NEW 5 TUBE REMLER MINUETTE

The latest addition to the Remler line is the new five tube Minuette with superheterodyne circuit, new type tubes and continuous tone control permitting full tonal value at any volume. Speaker larger than ordinarily found in radios of this size. Attractive cabinet. Long and short wave. List price is the same as for the former four tube model—\$29.90

Other models include the six tube superheterodyne. Circuit has been engineered to take advantage of the new type tubes. Incomparably fine tone—distance—sharp tuning and sturdy construction throughout. Short wave optional.

The nine tube superheterodyne table model is distinguished by its exquisite cabinetry, its superb symphonic tone quality, and its transcontinental range. Other features include noise suppressor and automatic volume control.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD.

2101 Bryant Street

San Francisco, Calif.

1933 Remler Models List Prices

Model 21-3 . . . \$29.90 (Illustrated)

With Short Wave

Model 10-3 .* . . \$39.75 With Short Wave . \$42.75 Model 15-3 . . . \$59.50 With Short Wave



REMLER. . THE RADIO FIRM AS OLD AS RADIO

"RADIO"

The National Trade Magazine

FOR JANUARY, 1933

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Editor-K. N. FORD Business Manager—H. W. DICKOW

FORECAST

FOR FEBRUARY "RADIO"

WAITING the reaction from readers, anent the new Short Wave department which has been added to this issue, additional material of this nature is "hanging on the hook", ready to print next month if sufficient interest is aroused. A letter or a postal card from you will help determine the value of this kind of in-

It was believed, some weeks ago, that an important television announcement would be forthcoming in January but the Sphynx has remained mum. It is learned that cartons for packing cathode ray television tubes are already printed and that a large quantity of these tubes have been produced. Nobody seems to know why cathode ray television is not being released for experimental purposes on short waves.

A Los Angeles station announced a nightly cathode ray television schedule early in January and it's on the air now. But who is going to see the pictures? There isn't a satisfactory piece of television apparatus on the market ... not even for the experimenter. Yet, the "Secret Six" says it's perfected . . . ready to go. WHEN?



Editor's Mail

Your Contributions Are Invited

The Japanese Lamp Problem

The Editor, "RADIO", Dear Sir:

Do you know that 80 million Japanese light bulbs were imported into the United States? That the average life of these lamps, under actual test, is but 70 hours? That Americanmade lamps have an average life of 1000

These are facts. Let us face them. 'Buy American' campaign is already cutting deeply into this Japanese lamp invasion. One large jobber has been sued for selling them. It appears that the G.E. holds certain patents on lamps which are infringed by the Japan-

ese manufacturers.

I have just had a call from a friend of mine who is in the employ of one of the local utilities. Until recently he was employed on a full 8-hour day basis, 5 days a week, 1,600 employees were laid off. Many of them were asked to push doorbells and join in the city-wide drive to sell Mazda lamps. The utilities are in the lamp business in a big way, as you know. They sell lamps at list prices and give 10% discount if carton-lots are purchased. This fellow sold enough lamps in one day to net him a commission of \$4.50. That, of course, was his best day. His salary is \$70.00 per month from his part-time employment with the utility people because he works but ten days each month and receives \$7.00 for his daily pay. He has been gathering statistics on this Japanese Lamp Invasion problem. A bill has recently been passed by Congress, I understand, making it unlawful to import the Japanese lamps. But what is going to stop the Japs from importing these lamps into Mexico and then bootleg them in the U. S.?

Nineteen thousand complaints are on file in the offices of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, all from consumers who have complained because of "overcharges" in electric current consumption. Upon investigation it was found that more than 90% of these complaints originate from people who use Japanese lamps. The Japanese 60 watt lamp will consume from 60 to 100 watts, others have been found to consume 120 watts, or a 100% greater consumption than the Americanmade lamps. It is quite evident that with the use of these Japanese lamps the consumer is paying, in some cases, 100% more for his electric current than he would pay if American-made lamps are used. These Japanese lamps are sold in some stores, over the bargain counter, for as little as 3c each. The average retail price is 10c. The equivalent lamp of American manufacture costs 20c. Little does the consumer know when he purchases these

Japanese lamps that the average life is but 70 hours, that they cost more to burn, that it will cost him far more, in the long run, for current consumption and for replacements than if American-made lamps were bought in the first place.

You can always identify a Japanese lamp because it carries a "Made in Japan" stamp

on the base.

It is required by law that Japanese-made goods carry this stamp. Radio dealers who sell American-made lamps now have a lot of good ammunition to combat the sale of Japanese-made lamps. The public will soon tire of a lot of the cheap merchandise which is now on the market, once they are told the facts. It's the same old story—"What you get for nothing, amounts to nothing".

Yours very truly, C. W. Senn.

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More Loyalty Editor of "RADIO",

I believe the "Buy American" campaign is a mighty good thing but it has its limitations. Just yesterday a salesman came into our store and asked us to buy some placards with the "Buy American" slogan. In our neighborhood there live many people of foreign birth. Quite a few of these people are my customers. I know that were I to display the "Buy American" ican" sign these people would no longer trade with me. I speak from experience because a small general merchandise store across the street from my place of business had one of the placards on display and I have heard an endless amount of criticism from foreign born people, some of them stating that they will no longer purchase goods from that store.

I have nothing in my store that, to my knowledge, is not made in the U. S. A. All of the sets I sell and the few accessories and odds and ends, all appear to be made in our country. So I do not feel inclined to display the "Buy American" placard, even though I am heartily in accord with the plan. Some people have already questioned me as to the make of merchandise that I sell. I merely tell them that practically everything that goes into a radio set is made here and, to my knowledge, there is not an imported part in any of the sets in our store. But the butcher, baker and candlestick maker who cater to every nationality are going to send much business to other stores if they don't watch their steps. I think the campaign can be made more effective if the dealers refuse to buy other than American manufactured goods. Then they will not have any foreign goods to sell the

Subsci	ription Order For "RADIO"
Publishers of "RADIO"-	-Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
Here is \$ (at \$3.00 per year) to be	for subscriptions to "RADIO" for one year each e sent to the following:
Name	Address
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AT LAST!--

A Modern Tube-Checker At a Price You Can Afford

MODEL E33 TUBE-TESTER
Tests All 4-5-6 and 7 Prong Tubes

Simple to Operate-Light and Portable



Tests the new 56-57-58, the 41-42-43-44, the Majestic Duo-Diode, the Speed 295, the Wunderlich 5 and 6 prong, 55, 85 and 89, the ER49, the TS57 as well as numerous other types, including Sparton and Kellogg new and old models; the new 7 prong tube and the Philco 15-volt tube. The actual testing is easily made as a chart is provided that shows the position in which the Selector switch should be set, the socket in which the tube should be inserted, the switches to press and the readings for the tube under test.

The following tests can be made:

- (I) SHORT TEST
- (2) GRID CHANGE TEST
- (3) OSCILLATION TEST
- (4) TOTAL FILAMENT EMISSION TEST

Tubes can also be PRE-HEATED in tester while testing is under way as the transformer is sufficiently oversize to take care of the load without affecting the readings.

VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT—Voltage adjustment is provided that will take care of a line variation of 90 to 130 volts. This allows uniform readings for comparison with chart.

SHORT TEST—Insert tube in socket in which it is to be tested and press one switch. If "short" exists PILOT on panel will light up. Eighteen possible "short" combinations are tested.

GRID TEST—The grid change test shifts from high to low readings when proper switch is down. This test is similar to the one provided on the usual type tube checker.

OSCILLATION TEST—The oscillation test is of special importance as it will sometimes show up a bad tube not otherwise indicated and allows tubes to be matched for SUPER use. The great number of super sets in use necessitates some means for matching tubes and the circuit in the E-33 is designed for this purpose as it gives a large swing on the pointer, when oscillating, thus allowing accurate matching. The oscillator can also be used for lining up condensers, or for any use for which an oscillator of this type would be desirable.

FILAMENT EMISSION TEST—The total filament emission test is of value, when used in conjunction with other tests on certain low reading tubes, such as -99, 200A, etc. Full instructions covering this test in instruction sheet.

BOTH PLATES of the 280-282-283 can be tested.

THE 9 SOCKETS AND THE SELECTOR SWITCH offer a range and flexibility that covers any tube combination including the 7-prong type. This instrument will not be OBSOLETE a few months after purchasing.

This instrument has bakelite panel and is mounted in veneer wood case covered with imitation leather. Top and handle is provided. Not shown in cut. Top removable when open.

The material is equal to that used in any tester, regardless of price.

NET PRICE TO DEALERS AND SERVICE MEN

-\$19.80

(Shipping Weight 8 lbs.)

Order Direct or Write for Trial Offer

L. & L. ELECTRIC CO.

336 MADISON AVENUE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Completely A-C Operated Modulated Test Oscillator 693

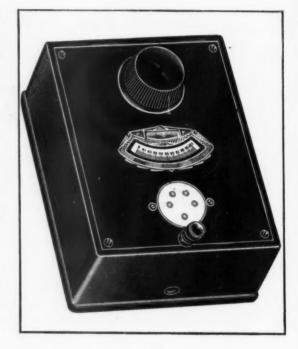
Lines Up All Intermediate Channels

ERE is just what the trade in general and the service man in particular have been looking for—a modulated test oscillator that affords all the accuracy that is required, and that can be obtained at a price. And the low price is not a denial of accuracy, either, for this instrument is guaranteed to be accurate to plus or minus 2 per cent, and therefore is of greater accuracy than that to which most dials can be read.

This oscillator has a frequency-calibrated dial, a specially made scale that affords true registry, a feat accomplished only by considerable care in the manufacture of each one, requiring adjustment of both the inductance and the capacity. The conformity is excellent, and besides, one gets rid of the nuisance of consulting a chart. The frequencies are imprinted right there—the fundamental range of 50 to 150 kc. So some intermediate frequencies are read directly as fundamentals, others as harmonics, and for each intermediate frequency requiring a harmonic for testing you will find the intermediate frequency imprinted on the scale, too, just above the fundamental scale. And what intermediate frequencies are covered? Why, all that are used commercially today: 115, 130, 172.5, 175, 177.5, 260, 400 and 450 kc.



SINCE the fundamental frequencies of this constantly-modulated test oscillator are 50 to 150 kc., therefore the broadcast band of frequencies—and then some—may be read directly from the dial by using the tenth harmonics of the fundamentals. So just annex a cipher mentally and you have 500 to 1500 kc.



The modulated test oscillator is completely self-contained and self-operated (except that the required 56 tube is not included), and has a dial with frequencies imprinted, instead of a mere numerical scale. The oscillator is constructed under the supervision of the highest type engineers, graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It has complete power supply for heater and plate voltage built in, and uses the a-c hum for modulation. A clear, distinctive note is modulated, and zero beat can be established readily with carriers.

Cash In On This Opportunity!

THESE modulated test oscillators are now being offered for the first time, and they afford a real opportunity to stores that handle radio, to cash in on sales they are now missing. A great many persons not directly connected with the trade need such oscillators for their experimental work, and a considerable sale can be developed, because the product is right and the price is right.

No service man should be without a modulated test oscillator, and while every service man will agree to this fact, some may have said rightly that they could not afford to put up the money for a "regular" oscillator, and wouldn't find an "irregular" one useful. But how about a regular oscillator at a price you never before thought possible—\$6.93, all complete, in a sturdy carton (less tube)? Well, that's different, isn't it? So come on—join the many who are finding this test oscillator their reliable way out of a difficulty.

DIRECT RADIO CO., 145-P West 45 St., New York

Radiotorial Comment

BY THE EDITOR

ONSIDERABLE space in this issue is devoted to the subject of special antenna construction for short wave receivers. This is a subject that should be of vital importance to every radio merchant. Much energy is devoted by the salesman in selling a radio set, not enough by the dealer or his service man in providing the customer with the proper antenna. The many refinements in presentday receivers can be more adequately utilized if the receiver is connected to the proper antenna system. Almost a year ago there appeared in these columns a feature article by Mr. Don C. Wallace in which he told how to design a proper antenna for short wave reception. So many requests have been received for back copies of this issue, and the article has been so widely reprinted in other publications, that it was deemed advisable to publish a more complete description and explanation of the how and why of antenna systems.

WHEN you sell a set you may as well sell the customer a GOOD antenna. Antenna installations are an added source of revenue from many of your present customers whose roof-tops look like the "Wreck of the 'Hesperus'" because of the hay-wire aerials that are strung from one end of the roof to the other. If you have a good receiver on demonstration in your salesrooms, isn't it reasonable to assume that you, too, should have the proper antenna installation on the roof of your store so that can can make better demonstrations? The elimination of noises, manmade-static, A.C. hum and other kinds of interference calls for the use of a 1933 type of antenna, which is so different from that of yesteryear that the two offer no basis for comparison.

SUCH data as is contained in this issue's article on antenna construction may seem complicated to you. But there is really nothing complicated about it. If you don't

understand some of the details, your service man will know what the author is talking about.

When business is quiet the time is ripe for a concerted effort on your part to sell something new to your customers. Many a person will not trade in his, or her, present receiver. A lot of people will listen to a sensible sales discussion on the merits of a better antenna installation.

The antennae described in this issue are designed for short wave reception. It is a known fact that a properly designed short wave antenna is always more suitable for broadcast reception on standard frequencies than any of the garden variety antennae that average Mr. and Mrs. Public uses. Another reason for the publication of this extensive treatise on antennae is to help you in the solution of the ever-baffling problem of getting better results from short wave receivers. The many dealers who sell short wave equipment will find this article of more than timely value. Much of the information has not heretofore been in print. It was given to us by Mr. Don C. Wallace, factory representative for a number of our best-known radio manufacturers. Wallace is also an authority on amateur and short wave equipment design. Because of his excellent short wave communication he was awarded the Herbert Hoover Radio Cup.

Any short wave receiver will pick up more stations, more distance, if a correctly designed short wave antenna is used. You can give better demonstrations in your store if you give the receiver a chance by connecting it to a properly designed antenna.

Larger and better aerials will find a wide market in rural localities. Those who live in remote places are always interested in hearing MORE stations . . . due, in part, to the added hours of home leisure which are enjoyed by those who live "in the sticks." Many short wave sets that are not giving proper performance in out-of-the-way places can be improved considerably by the use of one of the antennae described elsewhere in these pages.

LLUSTRATED is the "Proving Grounds" of Mr. Don C. Wallace, of Long Beach. With 25 acres of ground space at his disposal, and after erecting more than 700 kinds of antennae, Wallace has developed the perfected antenna for short wave reception. He has also found that the elimination of a ground is all-important for better short wave reception. Many miles of ground wire, underground conduit systems and counterpoises were used in deriving at the findings. The accompanying airplane photograph of the Wallace estate was snapped by a fellow radio experimenter, Mr. Howard Diechen, Minnesota pilot, who "dropped-in" on Wallace for a friendly visit.





Dr. Ralph L. Power

What's the Matter With the Midget Set Manufacturers?

Present Status of Affairs in the Capital of Small Radio Receiver Producers Critically Analyzed, Dissected and Commented Upon For 1933

By DR. RALPH L. POWER

"DOC" POWER, writer of this article, has just completed ten years as a Los Angeles newspaper radio editor. Previous to this, he had been professor of business administration in the University of Southern California.

In recent years he has been connected with a dozen or more Los Angeles radio factories from time to time in consulting capacities.

His infrequent articles therefore have the stamp of being authentic and practical and are widely read.

What it costs to make a four-tube midget

Parts	\$7.54
Labor	1.00
Overhead	1.00
Commission	.50
Tax	.52
Profit	.29
Price to Wholesaler	10.85

WELVE months ago the New Year story from Los Angeles was in the form of a time-honored symposium wherein each and every radio manufacturer voiced his sentiments for the forthcoming year.

But this year I am taking the bull by the horns . . . or wherever it is that one grasps on the gentleman cow . . . and am going to give you an inside peek at this capital of midget set-makers.

I daresay that perhaps many of the ills so prevalent among radio manufacturers of the southwest may also be found elsewhere. But my cross-country trek of a few months ago did not give me a first-hand sight of them, and so I am going to confine this diagnosis to Los Angeles.

There must be something radically wrong when radio setmakers close their doors . . . or get thrown bodily out . . . while bakeries, sports shops, peanut vendors and others move into their place of business and make a good living.

Read further details in this article.

Obviously all is not well when radio manufacturers take on side lines of making motor boats, slot machines, marble games, airplane gliders and what not.

If you are a busy member of the trade, and can't be bothered in reading a long article, I can tell you in a nutshell what is the matter with these fellows in Southern California.

In the first place, too many of them came into this phase of manufacturing merely because they saw some ready money on the then rosy horizon.

Then, in the next half dozen places, this logically meant that the majority were inadequately financed, had no fundamental idea of distribution, even an inadequate technical knowledge, no idea of ethical practices, only a hazy notion about sales promotion, and a decided tendency to mind the other fellow's business to the point where it became almost an obsession to tell the other fellow what to do.

Start On Shoe String

THAT is the gist of the story. But if you would like further details, read on.

Let's take a little look into the finances of the thing. Maybe you'll wonder if any of them have been adequately financed since so many firms have gone out of business, or are now in the process of equity receivership or bankruptcy.

Perhaps you will think it's a bit queer that one firm, doing a cash business, can go on the rocks for more than \$100,000 and another slips over the rocks for about half that sum.

I don't know the answer to these. But I do know that by far and wide the greatest mortality in the radio manufacturing business around here lies in the fact that the people try to do business on a shoe-string basis.

They may conceivably get by when their production is not over a dozen sets a day. But the minute they get a score or more sets on the line every day they are in hot water with their creditors, banks, trade acceptances and what have you.

Too many of them lead a hand to mouth existence. I know of one who rushes out and gets parts whenever he gets an order for a few sets. He doesn't keep any stock on the shelves for two reasons . . . (a) he has no funds or credit to buy parts and (b) creditors might swoop down and clean him out.

The past year he has literally covered the burg with rubber checks of ten and fifteen dollar denominations. But none of the firms have made trouble merely because the amounts were small and not worth the trouble of legal recourse.

What It Costs

I takes a lot of cold hard cash to really finance radio setmakers, whether they be large or small outfits, whether they sell out here on the coast or extend operations east of the Mississippi, whether they produce a standard outfit or an all-wave receiver.

No set manufacturer can hope to make a success out of his business unless, and until, he has enough financial backing to care for, over a period of months, the various items that go to make up the accounting forms.

He must make provision for factory and office help; fire, theft, liability and other insurance forms; parts; shipping; shrinkage, interest on investment, overhead and a dozen other items of this type.

Let's look at the cost sheet of a reputable firm that puts out a good 4-tube midget set. Their monthly production is based on 400 sets which allows \$1 a set for overhead . . . rent, electricity, postage, and other items.

Here it is:

Parts	\$7.54
Labor	
Overhead	1.00
Commission	.50
Tax	.52
Profit	.29

There are not many small set-makers around here who know what their actual costs are. I venture to say that not one in ten makes provision in his calculations for interest on his investment.

Price to wholesaler....\$10.85

Few figure on shrinkage and breakage, though the above concern reckons this at ½ of 1%.

Perhaps this dollar for labor may look high to you. Some of the firms will tell you that it only amounts to 36 cents on the bench. But they do not include bookkeeping and office salaries, pick-up and other costs that logically belong to this labor cost per set.

This above firm allows 50 cents commission. According to the present set-up this figure is fair. Yet there are some firms that only give 15 cents commission, and the salesman has to deliver sets and pick up the money.

Not all the factories agree on the federal tax which apparently is 5% on the lowest wholesale price.

So there you have some financial angles that are not generally known. Most firms do not actually know their costs. Here is one firm that knows its costs and yet its net profit is only 29 cents a set on a good 4-tube midget receiver.

Sales Promotion

A ND now for the sales promotion angle. These smallset fellows are opportunists. They spend a nickel. If it doesn't bounce right back, and drag another five-cent piece with it, they are through with advertising.

The average local radio manufacturer will get out a thousand leaflets as correspondence inserts, half that number of blotters or novelty pieces, takes one trade magazine advertisement and a few other ideas on a similar scale.

If results don't show up inside of a week they forever blast sales promotion activities.

On the other hand, a few have realized the value of organized and consecutive advertising.

I know of a manufacturer who has developed one export customer to the tune of 150 sets a month. The foreign merchant saw his ad month after month and figured he was in business to stay.

Then there is another manufacturer whom I could name. He paid his overhead month after month on the profit of new accounts from the middle west. And the repeat orders made him a good sized profit.

Both of these factories, by the way, took their first advertising with RADIO and credit their start to this magazine.

But so long as Los Angeles is crowded with single-shot factory heads I don't think that many far sighted individuals will develop from their midst.

Arbitration Attempts

WHY can't these midget set-makers clean house among themselves? That's a fair question.

There has never been a fair margin of profit in these midget sets. Around Christmas time they were retailing in Los Angeles as low as \$5.95 for a three-tube set.

As a matter of fact a midget that costs less than ten dollars to produce ought to retail at from \$24.50 to \$29.95 if everyone along the line is to get enough profit to pay for his trouble... to pay for his overhead, operating expenses and promotion.

For years the Radio-Music Trades Association of Southern California has played with the topic of higher prices, wider margin of profit, unfair competition and other subjects.

On January 3 their newly formed arbitration committee met and, as I understand it, set a wholesale price on 4-tube midgets at \$9.95 without tone control and \$10.45 with tone control

Yet, as this is being written on January 6, I have before me a large sized ad in the daily papers. It is from a leading department store and advertises 4-tube licensed sets at \$9.95

Perhaps these set-makers can police their own territory. Time will tell. But it's a pretty large-sized order.

License Fees

A ND so we come to the question of license. At one time there were nearly 60 unlicensed radio manufacturers in Southern California. Just now that number has dwindled to about 15 of any size and some six backyard shops.

I hold no brief for "trust" interests, but venture to say that the "handwriting on the wall" indicates that sets cannot be produced without RCA, Hazeltine or Latour patents. They can be made, of course, but cannot be sold without patent infringement.

This will be more evident as time goes on, unless some revolutionary idea can be developed which will get around the patent clauses.

The so-called trust can force the issue whenever they want to. In practice they seldom bother until the set-maker gets into big figures in production.

Of course when certain patents expire the picture may reverse itself but that, of course, is a story in itself.

I suspect that practically all of the local manufacturers would "go license" if they could get a "new deal." But, whether they do or not, the licensed set will continue to receive the bulk of the business with the unlicensed makers plodding along diligently in the rear.

On a 4-tube set the license fees roughly range between 20 cents and 30 cents . . . being 5% of the costs, but not including cabinet, speakers or tubes.

To this the licensee adds between 45 cents and 60 cents for "extras." This amount apparently includes the affixing of a one-cent sticker to the set, and handling the payroll of the sub-licensee for which, however, the sub-licensee is bonded beforehand.

This seems to be the bone of contention among those who are licensed and those who are not. Most of them tell me they do not seriously object to the license fee but they do take exception to the "extra charge" angle.

Making Cheap Sets

B UT let's get along to the ethics angle. Maybe this is treading on dangerous ground.

Yet it isn't good ethics, or sound business, to chisel too much. Some of the firms are using Japanese light bulbs to save 2 cents a set. But they don't last as long as Americamade bulbs.

A few use rubber knobs, instead of bakelite, but the kick-back from customers has been enormous. Several put out their sets without tone control and thereby save themselves about 22 cents. A few put on a high-low switch at the cost of 14 cents and try to substitute this as a tone control. Of course it is only a subterfuge.

Some of the sets come from the line minus escutcheon plates and another 9 cents is saved. The old "Caveat Emptor" phrase seems to hold good in this capital of midget

Cheap resistors gives another chance to economize at the expense of the set. Speaker trouble is another common chisel point. Leads are often not soldered and the voice coils go haywire.

But none of these short cuts make much difference in final costs of the set, although it does make for a receiver that is plenty cheap in performance, operation and maintenance.

Then there's the case of one or more manufacturers who use low-grade condensers. Before long they come back for

The filter condenser costs about 28 cents each and perhaps 15 minutes work. But the cost to the customer is \$3 for one filter replacement or \$4 for the pair.

Of course in this case it is the retailer or service man who profits but, just the same, the manufacturer is the one who is violating the code of ethics.

While we're speaking of ethics, there's the case of an employee of a factory some time ago. He used to send out parts and sets to himself under another name.

He formed a company and sold the sets that he was getting from his employer. Just now he's still in the big house. If you're not bored by the "ethics" discussion, take the

If you're not bored by the "ethics" discussion, take the case of a local manufacturer who induced a manufacturers agent to change his distribution system for sockets.

He advised the agent to stop making small deliveries to little outfits, eliminate any credit arrangements, give up keeping a factory stock on hand. In other words, the agent would handle all supplies direct from the eastern factory.

But when the system finally got into working order, the manufacturer who started the ball rolling showed his appreciation by pulling out and ordering his sockets from another local agent who kept a factory stock, gave credit and made deliveries. And before long this first agent had lost all of his socket customers to competitors.

Unsound Distribution

THERE has never been a clean cut plan of distribution for the makers of midget sets out here on the coast. Some of the manufacturers are their own jobbers. Some absorb all the functions from the manufacturer to wholesaler and retailer. Some sell to good accounts, and then enter into competition with them by opening up their own retail outlets in the same town.

And yet I don't know that this is to be wondered at for many of the present factory heads came into the radio field without sound business knowledge.

They used to run garages, pool halls and grocery stores... Some were practical wireless men, ship's operators or amateurs. But the point I want to make is that they did not make a success of the ventures with which they were associated before they entered the realm of radio.

Radio manufacturers cannot make the industry profitable and permanent until the untfit are weeded out. Those left must have sound financial backing, logical distribution, good business methods, practical engineering knowledge and adequate sales promotion effort.

Somebody asks me if midget sets is synonymous with cheap sets. No, not always. I have known some mantle sets that outplayed and outlasted consoles from huge eastern factories. On the other hand, I have known midgets that wouldn't stay together long enough to move them across the street. It all depends on the manufacturer.

In the meantime, I suppose that things will continue without much radical change. But it behooves eastern accounts to investigate carefully before they begin to do business with radio factories in the southwest.

There are many factories with honest men, skilled work-manship and standard production. But there are also gyps, fly-by-nights and unscrupulous individuals in the flock.

WITH 50 radio manufacturers to choose from in and around Los Angeles . . . licensed and unlicensed, real factories and garage workshops, legitimate business and fly-by-nights . . . it behooves wholesalers and retailers to carefully investigate in selecting a manufacturer from the Southwest.

Ramblings



Things That Are Happening... Here... There... And Everywhere

"Remote Control" To Be Feature of 1933 Philco Model Radios

OR some time there have been rumors that Philco was about to bring out some form of remote control set among its 1933 models, but it was not until this week that any confirmation of this story could be made.

Now from the Philadelphia headquarters of Philco we learn that this manufacturer is definitely embarking on the production of a new form of remote control set—which will be known as the Lazy-X models. The name was selected because these new models combine the feature of the Lazyboy and X models which are already well known Philco prod-

In the Lazy-X, Philco engineers have designed an electrical remote control system that is not limited to a few stations as in the case of mechanical remote control, but which gives the listener command of the entire broadcast band. He can not only tune in any available station from his easy chair, but he can increase or decrease volume and utilize the Philco four-point tone control without stirring more than his hand.

The Lazy-X models will undoubtedly attract wide attention as there are two separate units in each set. The controls are contained in a compact, attractive cabinet of hand-rubbed, butt and pin stripe walnut of Queen Anne design which serves in a dual capacityviding a handy and most decorative end table. The sound cabinet which is of the patented Philco inclined sounding board type may be placed in the most convenient and acoustically effective position anywhere in the room. All the controls are in the control cabinet and the only connection necessary between the two units of the set is made through a flat tape. In order to eliminate all excess wiring from the room, Philco provides an electrical out-let in the control cabinet for attaching a floor or table lamp.

The Lazy-X is to be made in two models, one of slightly greater power and distance range than the other. For radios of the rerange than the other. For radios of the re-more control type the larger model to be retailed at \$150 while the smaller model probably sets an all time low price mark for a remote control radio at its retail price of \$100.

A complete technical description of the chassis is not available at this time.

Many people recovering from illness, or unable to move about freely, have found hours of pleasure and relaxation listening to the However, there has always been one thing in the past that was difficult to regulate the distance between the radio and the listener. If the radio was close enough for easy operation, it frequently became too loud to be thoroughly enjoyable to a person needing rest and quiet. If it were placed far enough away to overcome this condition, it could not be controlled by the patient, and aid must be summoned to change from one station to an-

Boy In Cellar 3 Years Proves Genius

The strange case of a 22-yearold youth, rescued from a "voluntary imprisonment" for three years in the cellar of his Cincinnati home, was investigated by author-

Though suffering from exposure, and his hair matted and prematurely graying, the youth, Arthur Doebrich, Jr., astonished doctors with evidences of seemingly unusual mentality.

He had been working on a television set, he said, had built numerous radio sets, with money given him by relatives. (A.P.)

While there have been some forms of mechanical remote control on the market they were usually beyond the means of the average household and also were limited in their se-lection of stations. Now Philco has perfected electrical remote control which places all available broadcasting stations at the command of the listener, and at the same time enables him to control both the volume and the tone of the incoming broadcast from bed,

wheelchair or ordinary easy chair.

All the controls of this Philco Lazy-X radio are in a Queen Anne table cabinet which can be placed wherever it is most convenient to the listener. Even when the radio is in use there is ample room on the flat top of this cabinet for a small tray to hold medicine bottle or drinking water, and as an additional convenience there is provided an electric out-let for a floor or table lamp so that there need be no extra wiring to place a reading light beside the radio controls.

Bosch Radio Poll Draws 25 Million Votes

HE United American Bosch Radio Star Popularity Poll came to a spectacular climax on January 3rd. Arthur D. Murray, President of the United American Bosch Corporation, delivered a short address before the microphone, outlining for radio listeners the objectives and scope of the Poll.

The eight cup winners were: Rudy Vallee, most popular orchestra leader; Morton Downey, most popular man sing-er; Jessica Dragonette, most popular woman singer; John S. Young, most popular announcer; Ed Wynn, most popular comedian, who was not present because of broadcast engagements in Chicago, but who was represented by Earl Benham, close personal friend; Richard Gordon (Sherlock Holmes), most

popular dramatic actor; David Rubinoff, most popular in instrumentalist class; and Harry Horlick, director of the most popular programs in the miscellaneous class (A & P

Interesting highlights of the balloting are that better than 3,100 radio stars were voted on by the public. The ballots were presented to the public through the newspapers. Each ballot provided an opportunity to vote for 8 performers in different classifications. More than 25,000,000 individual votes were recorded. A force of 93 tabulators were given the stupendous job of recording these votes in a short period, and over 100 persons were necessary to handle the volume of mail which

came from all parts of the country.

The purpose of the Poll was to learn the in the stars and their technique and to furnish some reliable index of the public's preference for various types of programs. This is the first time that any serious nationwide Poll has been conducted to record the basic facts for the guidance of the radio industry.

After being accorded the signal honor of luncheon at the National Press Club, the stars and other members of the American Bosch party were escorted to the White House for a personal interview with President Hoover.

R.C.A. Gets Police Contract

HE City of Baltimore will soon be the next large American city to adopt radio in police work, according to an announce-ment that the Beltimore Police Department has awarded a contract to the RCA Victor Company for the installation of a complete and modern police radio system.

Some Say Yes—Some Say No

7ARIETY," one of the country's leading theatrical publications, recently made the assertion in its columns that dramatizations, such as those presented on the Tuesday evening Magic Carpet Programs, are a bad influence on the youth of the

It is the contention of the sponsor of this program, that, aside from the entertainment value of these presentations, which is extremely high, judging from the generous public interest that has been manifested in fan mail and press notices, such dramatizations, far from doing any material damage morally to American youth, inspires a sense of duty to the law and justice.

In every single presentation thus far, the fact that the criminal can't win, that retribution is inevitable and the minions of the law through the use of modern science and crime detection methods are prepared to combat effectively the criminal element at all times, has been emphasized and brought home the more strongly through these dramatizations of actual cases.

Association News

RMA Offices Moved

On January 10 the office of the Radio Manufacturers Association was moved from Chicago to the American Building, 1317 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., in charge of Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President & General Manager. Members of the Association and others are requested to note the change of address in their records and address all RMA communications to the new address—American Building, 1317 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Wide Use Begun of RMA Official Seal

RECEIVING sets bearing the new official seal of the RMA now are being distributed to the trade and the public.

Many thousands of the new RMA seal already have been ordered by members of the Association. The seal plan has met wide and immediate favorable response not only from manufacturers of the RMA, but also from many jobbers and dealers. Even the U. S. Department of Commerce has taken favorable note of the new RMA plan for placing "certified" seals on receiving sets of its members and interest also has been displayed by other industrial and trade bodies, such as the

Consumers' Research organization.

RMA members now affixing the certified seal to their receiving sets include many of the leading set manufacturers. Others have advised Association headquarters of their early adoption and use of the official seal. President Williams of the RMA, Chairman Murray of the Set Division and other Association officials are much gratified over the initial and most favorable receipt not only by members, but by the trade, of the official seal plan. Jobbers and dealers have manifested very hearty approval of the RMA seal plan and expressed their desire to assist in promoting sales of sets bearing the RMA seal.

In addition to the metal RMA seal, the Association is now arranging to secure seals of paper or other composition which may be desired by members.

The RMA seal is being registered as the Association's trademark with the U. S. Patent Office at Washington so that its use and benefits may be reserved for RMA members only.

The U. S. Department of Commerce at Washington requested full information regarding the RMA seal. The Department of Commerce advised the RMA of the great success enjoyed by other industries and trade associations in adopting similar "certification" plans in promoting public use and acceptance of their products. Plans of "certifying" the products similar to that of the RMA have been used successfully according to the Government authorities, by seventy-four other trade associations and industries.

Parts Manufacturers Meet At Cleveland

First executives and engineers of RMA parts manufacturers are meeting at Cleveland Friday and Saturday, January 6 and 7, for important discussions on manufacture and standardization of parts. The meetings

were arranged by Chairman Leslie F. Muter of the RMA Parts and Accessory Division, and Chairman Virgil M. Graham of the Standards Section of the RMA Engineering Division.

Both merchandising and engineering problems are on the schedule for consideration. There will be separate meetings of executives and engineers of the parts makers, with joint meetings to consider the related merchandising and engineering problems. Chairmen of the various divisions and groups of parts manufacturers have been appointed for intensive work on standardization of various

RMA Traffic Managers To Discuss Lower Rates

CONFERENCE of traffic managers of the RMA with the Consolidated Classification Committee of the Carriers has been arranged for Monday, January 30, at the Chicago offices of the Classification Committee. Minimum carload rates and less than carload rates will be considered in the effort of the RMA to secure reductions. Members of the RMA Traffic Committee and also all traffic managers of other RMA members not represented on the committee are invited to be present at the January 30 conference.

Following the suspension of the RMA Traffic Bureau, announcement is made of the resignation of Mr. W. J. M. Lahl, for four years manager of the RMA Traffic Bureau, effective January 31. Mr. Lahl will remain in radio traffic work in a private capacity. Traffic interests of the RMA will be continued by its Traffic Committee, of which Captain William Sparks of Jackson, Mich., is chairman.

"Hum" of Broadcast Transmitters

THE movement for co-operation between broadcast engineers and those of receiving set manufacturers on the problem of "hum" of some broadcast transmitters in various sections of the country is being forwarded by the National Association of Broadcasters and the RMA. Director Loucks of the broadcasters' organization will soon present to the NAB Board of Directors the proposal from the RMA for a joint meeting of broadcast and receiving set engineers to consider efforts for reduction of interference caused by transmitters.

Radio Interference Committee Meets

NOTHER meeting in New York on January 27 of the Joint Co-ordination Committee of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association and the Radio Manufacturers Association has been called for further work on radio interference problems. Tobe Deutschmann of Canton, Mass., is chairman of the RMA Interference Committee with Dr. C. E. Brigham of Newark, N. J., Director of the RMA Engineering Division. Several reports on reduction of radio interference are in readiness for publication under the auspices of the three co-ordinated trade organizations.

Switzerland Provides Radio Quotas

POLLOWING the action of France, the Swiss Government has established import quota restrictions on radio and other products effective January 1, according to a cablegram to the U. S. Department of Commerce from the American Commercial Attache at Berne. The Swiss import control system provides allotment of quotas to individual countries, which are not made public, and requires import permits for each shipment.

Administration of French Import Quota Arranged

THE RMA has been advised by the American Chamber of Commerce at Paris of administrative arrangements for operation of the radio import quotas on shipments of France. The American Chamber of Commerce at Paris states that it intends to do everything possible to maintain and increase, if possible, the American quota allotments in 1933 although there are reports also that France may adopt a prohibitive tariff on radio to build up manufacturing in France.

The quota plan arranged by the American Chamber of Commerce in France provides for allotments to radio exporters for each quarter of the year based on three factors: (a) the relative importance of the radio product in America determined by total 1931 output, (b) total exports to France of the manufacturer's product in 1931, and (c) actual monthly sales in France from June, 1931, to June. 1932. The method, it is conceded, is complicated but was agreed upon with the French Minister of Commerce after conferences with various representatives in France of American Radio Manufacturers. Provision is made in the quota administration for special cases where radio material had been held for a long time before October 1 in French customs

The American Chamber of Commerce at Paris states that two most important results have been accomplished, in the equitable division of the limited quota among important radio manufacturers and the very definite obstruction to job-lot material sent to France.

"We are doing everything we can to encourage the establishment of definite agencies in France for reputable American makes of sets, tubes, and spare parts," the letter to the RMA from the American Chamber of Commerce states, "and in the future allotments will be made in each case only to authorized distributors when such exist. The Radio Manufacturers Association could help us in this matter by explaining the situation to its members.

"We have had expressions of satisfaction recently regarding the Chamber's handling of the radio quota from the American Commercial Attache, the French Minister of Commerce and the radio exporters and feel, therefore, that the basis of operation adopted is sound and should be continued as long as radio quota arrangements exist in France."

NEW RADIO OWL IS WISE BIRD



THE Universal Microphone Co., of Inglewood, California, has placed upon the market recently, a novel "gadget" called the "Radio Owl", which shuts off the radio receiver after any desired period of time, from a few minutes up to two hours.

The Radio Owl operates silently and is entirtely automatic. It can be used with power-operated or with battery-operated receivers. This patented device is a great convenience to those who like to listen to radio while in bed. It stands guard and turns off the receiver at the scheduled time without the intervention of human hands. Owners of the Radio Owl are constantly discovering new and practical uses for it. It can be used for turning off a night light and finds particular application in a child's bedroom, where a light is often required until the child has fallen asleep. The Owl can also be used to turn off small neon window signs, after the store has been closed for the night.

The principle of operation of the Radio Owl is as follows: When the Owl's body is pushed downward, oil at the bottom of a cylinder is forced past a piston. An internal spring then exerts an upward force on the body, but this action is retarded by the slow leakage of oil through the piston valve. All working parts are immersed in oil, eliminating any possibility of wear by friction or rust.

Decline In Preferred Paper

Deferred Paper in United States off \$1,600,000,000 since 1929, shown in survey by Rex Cole, is one of best signs for prosperity's return in 1933, distributor holds; installment buying boom seen sure to follow any slight improvement in business next year; close of business in 1932 will show approximately \$1,300,000,000 paper outstanding against \$2,900,000,000 three years ago; paper dropped \$500,000,000 in 1930 and Similar Amount in 1931; biggest drop was this year with \$600,000,000 decline from 1931 high.

DECLINE of approximately \$1,600,000,000 in deferred paper outstanding in the United States since 1929 through 1932, was estimated by Rex Cole, world's largest General Electric distributor, following a survey of installment buying extending over a period of four years.

That this decrease in time buying, which dropped from a high of \$2,900,000,000 in 1929 to about \$1,300,000,000 which he said would be shown at the close of this year's business, is held by Cole to be a good sign for 1933 improvement.

"It shows", Cole said, "that installment paper totals decline very much in step with the fall in general business, and indicates that this form of selling keeps in tune with economic conditions and is neither expanded nor contracted against the trend.

"It proves furthermore, that installment buying is a healthy American business prac-

"Any slight improvement in business should witness a wave of installment buying such as this country saw only in 1929. Replacements in most every commodity necessary to the American home maker are more urgent than ever before. The American public has done without many necessaries too long, and it is my guess that they will awaken some happy morning with prosperity at hand and security again established, but most likely with a shortage in many lines which obviously will start things humming again."

will start things humming again."

Installment paper outstanding in 1930 showed a total at the close of the year's business of \$2,400,000,000. The following year this dropped \$500,000,000 to \$1,900,000,000 in 1931. The close of 1932 business will be off approximately \$600,000,000 in deferred paper outstanding, making a total in all lines of about \$1,300,000,000, Cole's survey, which was conducted through finance corporations, and industries- distributing through this system, showed.

Big Retailers Take On Howard

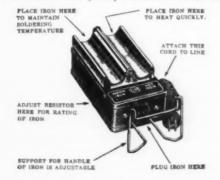
THE combined capitalization of eleven of Howard Radio's newly franchised dealers is fifteen million dollars. They include Lyon & Healy, Chicago; Jenkins Music Co., Kansas City; Grinnell Bros., Detroit; Schmoller & Mueller, Omaha; Denton, Cottier & Daniels, Buffalo; Strouss-Hirshberg, Youngstown; Herb & Myers, Sandusky; C. H. Yeager, Akron; Armstrong Furniture Co., Memphis; Spear & Co., Pittsburgh, and Rosenbaums, Pittsburgh.

These retailers are a few of the hundreds the new Howard sales organization is selling direct from the factory at South Haven, Mich.

New Soldering Iron Stand

G-M Laboratories, Inc., 1735 Belmont Ave., Chicago, have announced a new type of soldering iron stand that effects a saving of 30-40 per cent in power consumption and overcomes many of the principal soldering troubles. The most serious difficulties in soldering work result from an overheated, dirty iron, and much defective soldering results from the tip of the iron becoming pitted and corroded from excessive heat. By keeping the iron, when not actually being used, at just the right soldering temperature, the G-M Stand corrects this trouble and the tip of the iron will remain well tinned for weeks.

The G-M Soldering Iron Stand has two cradles. When placed in the left hand cradle the iron receives only sufficient voltage to keep it at the minimum and yet proper soldering temperature for immediate use. The result is a material saving of power and greatly increased life of the heating element. When the iron is either in actual use or is placed in the right hand cradle, full line voltage is automatically applied to keep the iron up to temperature. The elimination of overheating with all its attendant evils together with the saving in power consumption are features which more than justify the cost of the stand.



THE MAGNAVOX NEW YEAR "CARD"

HAPPY NEW YEAR! How Times Do Change!

YOU AND I remember when a good fat hen could be bought for a quarter, and a rooster for less; when eggs were three dozen for a quarter, and milk five cents a quart; when you could buy enough porterhouse steak for two bits to feed the whole family; when bacon was only "po' folks" food, and the butcher gave liver away and treated the kids to bologna; when the hired girl worked for \$2.00 a week and did all the family washing; when women wore bustles and hair, and too many clothes for convenience, and didn't paint or powder in public, smoke cigarettes, vote or shake the shimmy; when men wore whiskers and suspenders and boots, chewed tobacco and cussed; when "Old Crow" was ten cents a shot and beer five a schooner, and the lunch was generous and free; when folks worked ten to fifteen hours a day, and never thought of going on a strike.

Tipping the waiter was unknown and you didn't have to buy your hat back every time you checked it. The hanging kerosene lamp in the hall and the stereoscope in the parlor were the acmes of luxury. People were not operated on for appendicitis, nor were their veins shot full of serums, and men didn't buy monkey glands, nor have their germs subjected to the microscope.

At that, people lived to a good old age and traveled miles through the snow to the jingling cadence of sleigh bells, to wish their friends A HAPPY NEW YEAR! BUT ALAS! ALSO ALACK! Today everybody goes speeding around in high powered autos at 50 per, sailing through the air at 150, spending most of their time playing golf or the saxophone, shoot craps, play the stock market, make home brew, smoke cigarettes, and cuss the neighbors for the high cost of living these glorious days when business roars and religion snores, and the women are all legs and no hair, and what clothes they consent to wear leave mighty little to the imagination; they do more than half the voting and spend all the pay check.

Folks now-a-days go to the movies twice a day, patronize night clubs, pay \$5.00 for fty cents worth of food, drink wood alcohol and muriatic acid at \$10.00 a quart, dance to the jazz of a jungle band and think they are having a devil of a time because they never go to bed the same day they get up.

Take it from me, after the average guy has paid the installments on the piano, the auto, the radio, the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine, the electric refrigerator, the Louis the Limit boudoir suite, to say nothing of the taxes, insurance, interest, and assessments on his humble happy home, there's darned little left to buy gasoline for Dad. These are the days of the suffragette, profiteer, installment man, rent hog, income tax and prohibition. Yet, despite it all, life is sure worth living, and

WE WISH YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Short-Wave Antenna Design and Construction

By Don C. Wallace, Winner of the Hoover Cup

EW people realize what a pronounced improvement in reception is had from the use of a properly designed short wave antenna system. It must be correctly laid out, correctly built and correctly installed in

the proper place.

The best location for an antenna is on or over vacant property. A "back lot" antenna is superior to one that is stretched across the housetops. The unusually large network of house-wiring, all of which is directly, inductively or capacitatively coupled with all of the electrical devices in the city, picks up noises which are inherent in the wiring system but which are not picked up a few yards distant.

Too many treatises on antenna systems deal with the subject in a vague, general manner. Actual dimensions are left to guesswork. This article gives exact dimensions, their importance being such that the success of short wave reception depends upon them to a greater extent than the average experimenter is aware of. A surprisingly large number of new stations will be heard if the proper short wave antenna system

The dimensions and placement of the antenna are more important than the kind of wire used. The ideal antenna wire is that of the largest size, consistent with the ability to erect and permanently suspend it in the proper place. Conditions too often do not permit the use of large wire, neither will the pocket book afford it. A compromise must be made. Radio, in all its branches, is a compromise . . . between convenience, cost, time, ease of construction and operation, availability of material, knowledge of the subject, inherent inhibitions against things "new" or those that differ from the traditional. This article deals with the successful and practical compromise of antenna systems that are within the reach of all.

The Size of Wire to Use

IN order named are the practical sizes of antenna wire which are best suited for short wave reception:

1. #6, #8 or #10 solid copper enameled wire for the flat top portion and #12 enameled wire for the feeder system.

2. #12 solid copper enameled wire for both the flat top and feeder system. 3. #14 solid copper enameled wire for

both the flat top and feeder system. Wire smaller in size than #14 is not strong, mechanically. It will not permit of "full stretching" when pulled taut. As a last resort #16 enameled wire could



DON C. WALLACE Short waves are bis specialty

be used with perfectly satisfactory results. In general it is suggested that #12 wire be used for spans of more than 100 feet and #14 for spans of less than 100 feet. Enameled wire is the more practical to use. Radio frequency currents have a tendency to travel on the surface of the wire. Bright new copper wire would be best if it could be made to retain its shiny finish. The R.F. (Radio Frequency) currents travel with minimum loss on a bright surface, the antenna system radiates with greatest ease, and maximum efficiency is the result. However, corrosion on the surface of the wire will increase the resistance to these minute R.F. currents and within 48 hours the corrosion will be so far advanced as to lower the efficiency of the antenna.

In the early days of radio, Saturday was antenna cleaning day. Several of the more enthusiastic would lower the antenna and polish the wires with steel wool. Steel wool was not pleasant to handle and a pair of old leather gloves was donned to prevent the fine particles of steel wool from entering the flesh of the hands.

Theoretically, the corrosion of copper wire, if sufficiently corroded, is just as good an insulator as an enameled coating. But too often the corrosion is unevenly distributed and, therefore, of uncertain effectiveness. Consequently, enameled covered wire is ideal for a short wave aerial.

Other coverings may be used, such as rubber, weatherproofing, paraffin cloth, cotton or silk, or any other covering of a good insulating quality.

The span of copper is all-important, the covering of the wire of secondary importance. The covering for portable aerial of station W6ZZA is a double layer of silk cloth woven over a large number of strands of carefully cut-tosize loop wire. Both the flat top portion and the feeder system use this kind of wire. One of the feeder wires is green silk covered loop wire, the other feeder is brown, making it easy to prevent the feeders from becoming entangled when the portable aerial is erected on a hotel roof after dark. This flexible loop wire is not as good as enameled wire but it permits of speedy installation and enables the operator to wind the antenna around the lid of a cigar box when it comes time to check out of the hotel.

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It is repeated here that solid copper wire is specified for short wave aerials. Stranded wire offers more surface, lower resistance to the R.F. currents on the broadcast band. But it is not as good as solid wire for short wave reception. This is because the higher frequencies (short waves) alternate so many times per second that certain losses are introduced when uneven-surfaced wire is used. The high frequencies tend to jump from wire to wire (stranded wire is twisted) rather than to follow the twists of the wire. Solid copper wire eliminates this "jumping" tendency, thus making an easier path for the flow of HF (High Frequency) currents. Therefore, solid copper wire is recom-

These details may seem commonplace and "finnicky" to some. But it must be remembered that improvements and corrections in radio design multiply rap-

A 2408% Increase in Efficiency

I F we make a 2% improvement in the kind of antenna wire used, a 2% improvement in antenna insulation, a 2% improvement in antenna dimensions, a 2% improvement in antenna placement, a 2% improvement in antenna coupling to the receiver, a 2% reduction in noise pick-up, a 2% improvement in receiver coil design, a 2% improvement in the tuning condenser, a 2% improvement in the grid leak, a 2% improvement in the shielding, a 2% improvement in the placement of the receiver in its housing, a 2% improvement in the radio frequency choke coil, a 2% improvement in the tube and coil sockets and contacts, we will then have a total improvement of 2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2

= 2048%

A 2% improvement in six of these places, or 2x2x2x2x2 = 32%, will not be perceptible to the human ear. Individually, these 2% improvements will result in no audible increase in volume, individually they are of no consequence. Collectively, the sum total of 2048% is what counts. This increase in efficiency will enable you to hear more stations, from more countries, with more volume and with greater ease. It is evident, therefore, that these little 2% increases, when multiplied, are of far-reaching importance in the total effectiveness of the completed receiver. Additional increases in efficiency are gained from the proper insulation of the antenna.

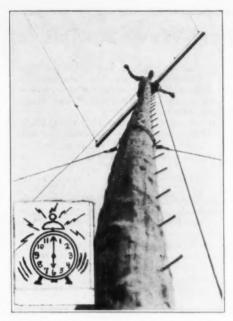
An antenna designed to deliver utmost performance at a certain frequency (wavelength) operates at peak efficiency only if tuned to its exact wavelength. At other wavelengths it does not deliver the same efficiency. Improper or poor insulation not only tends to distort the actual dimensions of the antenna but the antenna actually does not know where it terminates. Poor insulation is partly conductive. Thus the antenna has no definite terminating point. Like other things in radio, there is a difference of opinion as to the merit of various wellknown insulating materials and the proper placement of the insulation. In practice we cannot resort to the last word in insulation because it is awkward, expensive, troublesome and the improvement which it offers over and above the accepted and commonplace method of insulation is not of sufficient importance to detract from the effectiveness of the properly designed all-around short wave antenna system.

Insulating Materials

HE best insulating materials for antenna are silk, linen, cotton, or woven strands of these materials. They should be free from coloring because the base of all coloring is of a conductive nature. When silk, linen or cotton become wet the impurities in the material, plus the natural impurities in the air, introduce conductiveness and a cansequent lowering of the insulating qualities of the material. The quality of insulation can be preserved by boiling the material in vaseline. In time the sun will melt the vaseline and the useful life of our "perfect insulator" is from six months to one year.

Obviously, this perfect insulator is not practical and once more we resort to the time-worn radio compromise by using glass for antenna insulation.

Those who can afford to pay a little more for better insulators are advised to use PYREX. Good porcelain, finely grained, well baked and completely



The Author atop one of his "sticks"

glazed, is the next best thing to use. Glass is the nearly perfect insulator and is an ideal compromise for short wave antenna. Glass insulators can be procured from your parts supply house.

As a possible alternative a maple dowel stick can be used. It should be from 3/8" to 1/2" in diameter, one foot in length, boiled for an hour or two in paraffin. Like the vaseline-boiled linen insulator, these dowel sticks are at the mercy of the weather, dust and soot particles will accumulate on the dowel surface and the effectiveness of the insulator is then considerably reduced.

Portable W6ZZA uses cotton string for insulation. A ball of string is thrown over an elevator shaft or penthouse, hoisted to the top of a flag pole or attached to some other convenient support. Because the cotton string is used but once it is not affected by rain or moisture and a negligible amount of soot and dirt will accumulate on its surface. Cotton string makes a perfect short wave antenna insulator, most convenient in its application, will retain its insulating qualities for an entire week. Given a quick jerk it will break easily and down comes the aerial. The aerial is then rolled over the lid of a cigar box and thrown into a suitcase when checking out of the hotel. But this cotton string insulation is intended for portable use only.

Glass, being our perfect compromise for a permanent antenna installation, can be had in the form of insulators 3" in length. The standard Pyrex Glass insulator if of that length. Longer glass

insulators can be used.

Rope should be used for hoisting the antenna. Cotton rope is a better insulator than hemp. Do not use wire. It picks up noises from nearby wiring. The rope hoist is attached to the insulators on each end of the antenna. Real enthusiasts can boil this rope in vaseline, thereby weatherprooffing the rope and preventing it from contracting and expanding with changes in humidity.

The hoist rope usually runs through a pulley, attached to a pole on the house or in a vacant lot. Do not fasten the rope to the base of the pole. Tie a window sash weight to the end of the rope, thus permitting the rope to contract several feet during a heavy rain or fog. The weights "go up the pole" as the rope contracts. The pole will not bend, the rope will not break, and there is less wear and tear than when the rope is attached to the base of the pole. Window sash weights can be obtained from any hardware dealer. They are good looking. The weights used at the Wallace station, for holding a 612' antenna taut, are the 34-pound size. By using these weights the top of the pole is never subjected to a strain of more than 34 pounds.

Placement of the Antenna

A N antenna to be most effective must be in the clear. The placement of the antenna is of utmost importance. It should be as high as possible, not too close to houses or other large objects, as far removed from lighting circuits and telephone lines as possible. Too often such an ideal condition cannot be found for the erection of the average antenna.

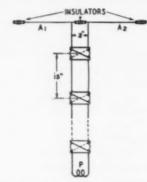
For those who cannot erect the "last word" in a short wave antenna there are numerous satisfactory substitutes, any of which will give infinitely better results than the antenna which may at present be used. The best is always worth striving for. Do not be satisfied with a compromise if it is possible for you to erect

one of the better types.

To ascertain the correct dimensions of an antenna the use of a half wave is resorted to; the figure 1.56 x the wavelength. Because of the size of the antenna wire used, capacity to earth and various other corrections, it is not possible to use the straight meter system and transpose it into feet and expect to find the wavelength of the antenna proper. The figure 1.56 is accepted as an average, being the result of a large number of tests made from antenna which have been carefully tuned by means of oscillators. Inasmuch as the amateur short wave bands are in harmonic relation with each other, the antenna sizes can be selected with regard to their convenience. The two most widely used short wave broadcast bands are not in harmonic relation to each other. It therefore becomes necessary to adopt the 26 or 49 meter band as a standard. However, we also want to hear all of the other stations that are spread over the short wave spectrum.

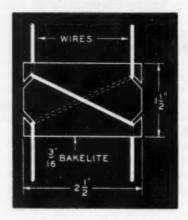
(Please turn to next page.)

The Ultimate in Short-Wave Aerials for General Purposes



HERE is shown the typical "compromise" short wave antenna system suitable for covering the entire band of from 20-200 meters. The flat-top portion, A₁ and A₂ must be cut to exact length.

Each of the wires, A₁ and A₂, is 33'-6" long, #14 enameled copper. The 3 insulators are of glass. Note the "feed line" coming down the center. The feed line is also of #14 enameled copper wire. It is transposed about every 15 inches with a TRANSPO-SITION BLOCK, as shown in the illustration to the right. The lead-in, or "feeders" as they are called in short wave practice, are to be 66 feet long (each wire). These feeders are spaced 2" apart and held in place by the transposition blocks. In the antenna illustration "P" is a coupling coil which couples the antenna to the receiver. The ground wire is removed from the receiver. The ideal short wave receiver does not use a ground. The aerial here described is a "compromise" aerial because it is designed to operate most efficiently on a wide group of short wave channels. Next month's "RADIO" will show antenna de-



sign for maximum results at various individual frequencies.

We therefore design an antenna that is particularly well adapted to bring in, with greatest volume, the stations on the popular short wave bands, thereby greatly improving the results which will be secured when listening for stations in other parts of the spectrum. A most gratifying improvement will be noticeable on all of the bands.

Transposition Blocks

TRANSPOSITION blocks for the antenna feeders can be made from various insulating material. Bakelite is cheapest, can be purchased in suitable block form, as shown in the illustration. Porcelain blocks are better than those made from Bakelite. The feed

lines are transposed by means of these blocks. Cancellation takes place throughout the length of the feed lines where insulation is not quite as important as

in the antenna proper.

The ideal transposition blocks for short waves would be those of glazed porcelain. These will soon find their way into the radio market. The transposition blocks should be spaced from 15 inches to 36 inches apart. A space of 2 feet between blocks seems to be the accepted compromise. The exact size of the transposition blocks is not important. Any size, from 1" square to 8" square will suffice. The larger blocks must be spaced far apart, the smaller blocks close together. Large blocks of-

fer added resistance to wind pressure. Small blocks are more suitable for general requirements.

Determine the proper size of the antenna by measuring the wires with a tape or yardstick. Stretch the enameled antenna and feeder wires. It is not necessary to cut the antenna wires where they meet the feeder wires. Reeve the antenna wires through the glass insulator in the center of the antenna and continue these for use as feeders. Fasten the aerial wires to the insulators with short pieces of wire, made into the form of a loop and soldered, thereby insuring a "definite ending," as explained previously in this article.

(To be continued next month)

Announcement

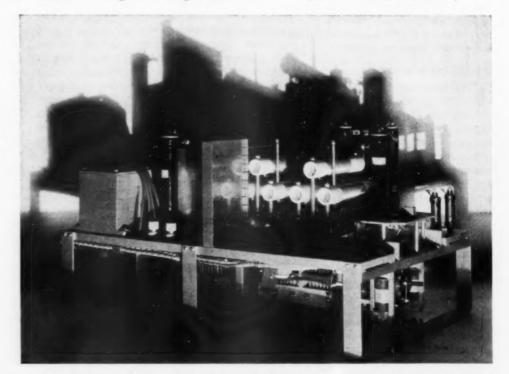
The second

installment of
"Short Wave Aerial
Design and
Construction" will
be in next month's
"RADIO".

"RADIO".

Directional systems, tuned antennae, noise elimination and dozens of other vital subjects will be discussed.

Some fine sketches will accompany the next installment.



The 1933 style in short wave equipment. Here is shown one of the numerous stations just installed for the Tropical Radio Company for radio-telephonic short wave communication with the vessels of "The Great White Fleet"

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SERVICE & TROUBLE SHOOTING INFORMATION

Compiled By Philco Service Engineers-Each Month-For "RADIO"



Philco's Service Policy Popular

That Philco's policy of co-operation with the independent service men is meeting with approval of this group is attested by the receipt of hundreds of letters by the Pacific Coast Philco Branch, says Mr. Farwell, the Coast Service Supervisor.

"In all parts of the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Australia and other foreign countries the service men agree with us that the independent group is worthy of our belief that they comprise an important part of the industry.

"Following our factory service meetings last June, which were opened to all service men, we have been deluged with requests for service bulletins, parts prices and other data sheets. These are generously supplied as long as a supply is available.

"This policy has not only created tremendous goodwill but has resulted in a considerable parts business being built up. Not only does Philco advocate 'genuine Philco parts for Philco re-ceivers', but goes further and shows how to use these quality parts

for general replacement service.
"We are pleased to announce that Philco will continue its policy throughout 1933 and will mail to all service men who desire it, our monthly service publication, the PHILCO SERVICE-MAN, as well as other technical bulletins. To receive this service, address Philco Radio and Television Corp., 218 Fremont St., San Francisco, California.'

Radio Beacon Interference

On some of the earlier Model 70 and 90 sets, difficulty has been experienced with interference from airport radio beacon stations, transmitting at or near 260 K.C. Last year when these models were being sold, the interference was not present, but during the past year, several new beacon stations have been installed.

The interference can be readily eliminated by readjusting the I. F. compensating condensers at 250 or 270 K.C. instead of 260 K.C. The Philco 095 oscillator can be re-calibrated at 250 by tuning in a reliable broadcast station signal at 750 K.C. (third harmonic of 250 K.C.) or 1000 K.C. (fourth harmonic); substituting the oscillator for the aerial, and readjusting the 260 K.C. compensating condenser of the oscillator until the signal is heard and the output meter reads maximum.

An Easily Constructed Low-Range Ohmeter

The ordinary volt-ohmeter which is commonly used by many servicemen presents a difficulty when testing resistances below 100 ohms. Such low values as those of R.F. and I.F. transformers cannot be measured with such equipment with any degree of accuracy. The handy ohmeter described below can be used for work of this type and will be found extremely convenient in measuring resistances below 100 ohms.

The ohmeter is a 0-1 milliampere range milliameter, connected as shown in the diagram. The other parts needed are a 5000-ohm Philico volume control, Part 5839, a 4½-volt C battery, and a pair of test prods. Standard 1 mil. range milliameters such as the Weston Model 301 or the Jewell pattern 88 have a resistance of 27 ohms.

The 5000-ohm variable resistance is adjusted until the meter reads full scale without any resistor connected across the test prods. It can be seen that the scale reading for the ohmeter is from left to right instead of from right to left, as in the case of the ordinary ohmeter. With an infinite resistance across the test prods full scale reading will be obtained. When the resistance across the test prods is equal to that of the meter, half-scale deflection will be obtained, since in an equally divided parallel cir-

cuit of this type the current is equally divided. The formula for calibrating the meter scale in ohms is

$$X = \frac{ra}{100-a}$$

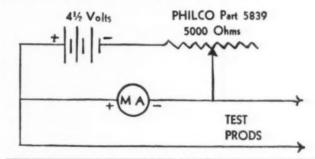
Where X = unknown resistance

r = resistance of meter a = current through meter expressed in per cent of total scale deflection. (If meter reads .5 ma, this is 50 per cent; if reading is .2 ma, this is 20 per cent, etc.)

We can work out the example of a half-scale reading mentioned above in the following manner:

$$X = \frac{35 \times 50}{100 - 50} = 35 \text{ ohms}$$

The meter, the battery and the volume control can all be mounted in a ngle case, making a convenient and portable test unit.



QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

- Q. What is the purpose of the "sensitivity" compensating condenser in the Model 80?
- denser in the Model 80?

 A. This condenser, which is fitted with a fiber adjusting nut, is provided to increase the sensitivity of the circuit by introducing feed back into the second detector tube. The adjustment should be made in such a way that the set will have maximum sensitivity at all broadcast frequencies without oscillating, at any point on the dial.
 - ∇ ∇
- Q. What is the difference between the two types of electrolytic condensers used in the Model 80?

 A. One of these is the dry type, and the other is the wet type. The wet type indicated at (34) in the diagrams of Service Bulletin No. 140 is Part No. 7558. The corresponding dry type, which is interchangeable with the wet, is Part No. 7464. The wet type indicated at (35) is Part No. 7467. The corresponding dry type which is interchangeable with the wet is Part No. 7441. The standard electrolytic condenser test is used for each type.
- V Q. How can a volume control be placed on the R-3 Speaker?
 A. A 50,000 ohm volume control, Part No. 4513, can be connected across the extension line before the output transformer of the R-3. One side of the output transformer primary is connected to the center point of the volume control and the other side of the primary connects to the end of the control. The control can be mounted on the side of the cabinet.
- Q. What is the cause of little or no change in the width of the shadow on Philco Models with shadow tuning?

 A. This is because the aerial is too small or inefficient. It is necessary that a signal of fair strength be received on the aerial to operate shadow tuning satisfactorily. If practically all of the volume is made up by gain through the I.F. amplifiers instead of by a larger input signal, the amount of change in width of the shadow will be a minimum.
- V What is the purpose of shorting the bucking coil in some
- Q. What is the purpose of shorting the Model 80 sets?

 A. This shorted coil has been found effective in eliminating hum in certain sets of this model. The effect is essentially that of an extremely low resistance coil for hum bucking. It is effective when complete elimination of the coil is not.

FIRE RADIO NOTE BOOK



CROSLEY

SERVICE & TROUBLE SHOOTING INFORMATION

Compiled By Crosley Service Engineers---Each Month---For "RADIO"



Crosley Receiver Model 148 "Fiver" and "Fiver Lowboy"

THE Crosley model 148 receiver is a five tube Superhetrodyne receiver using one -58 tube as Modulator-Oscillator, one -58 tube as an intermediate frequency amplifier, one -57 tube as a second detector, one -42 tube as output amplifier, and one -80 full wave rectifier. This receiver is designed to operate on stations operating between 550 and 1750 kilocycles, which includes the police broadcast on the 1700 kilocycle band.

The chassis is mounted in the cabinet supported by four absorbing rubbers. When installing this receiver unloosen the four mounting screws allowing the chassis to rest freely on these shock absorbing rubbers. Do not remove screws.

Alignment of the intermediate frequency amplifier and condenser gang is obtained in the usual manner. An intermediate frequency of 456 kilocycles is used in peaking the intermediates.

To align the intermediate frequency amplifier connect the "ANT" terminal of the local oscillator to the control grid of the I. F. amplifier tube (2). Connect the oscillator "GND" terminal to ground of the radio chassis. Turn the receiver dial to maximum capacity. Connect the output meter across the primary terminals of the speaker output transformer. With the local oscillator adjusted accurately to 456 kilocycles adjust the I.F. trimmer condenser "C" to maximum deflection of the output meter. Remove the oscillator "ANT" lead from the I.F. amplifier tube and connect to the control grid of the Modulator-oscillator tube (1). Adjust the I.F. trimmer condensers (A) & (B) to maximum deflection of the output meter.

To align the padding condensers on the condenser gang, turn the receiver dial to 1400 kilocycles. Connect the local oscillator terminals to "ANT" & "GND" of receiver. Adjust the local oscillator to emit a signal at

1400 kilocycles. Adjust the padding condenser "D" to maximum deflection of the output meter. Adjust padding condenser "E" to maximum deflection. Condenser "D" tunes the oscillator and "E" tunes the first detector. If the above procedure has been followed the receiver should be perfectly aligned.

If the receiver should fail to operate on the low frequencies, but operates on the high frequencies, check the type -58 modulator-oscillator tube which will be found low. Replace with a good -58 tube.

In early chassis of this model a hum may be noticed on the carrier wave of each station. To correct this trouble install a .006 mfd. to .05 mfd. fixed condenser between the A.C. supply cord and ground of chassis within the chassis. A good ground will also correct this trouble.

In replacing pilot light bulbs use only a 6 to 6.3 volt pilot light bulb.

The filaments of the -57 and two -58 tubes are connected in series supplied by a transformer secondary winding delivering 7.5 volts.

THE CROSLEY FIVER

In the Crosley Fiver, you obtain a genuine FIVE-tube Superheterodyne chassis that is non-regenerative, neutralized, and completely balanced at the factory. Tubes used include the new Heater Type Tubes, and are as follows: One type -58 tube as oscillat-



ing modulator, one type -58 tube as intermediate frequency amplifier, one type -57 tube as second detector, one type -42 output tube, one type -80 rectifier tube. These five tubes virtually eliminate regenerative whistles and squeals usually found in radios with less than five tubes. Sensitivity is greater because it is inbuilt at the factory. Other features are an illuminated dial and a dynamic speaker. The cabinet is beautifully finished in Adam brown and the front is decorated with a genuine walnut veneer overlay. Dimensions: 14" high, 11½" wide, 8" deep.

End tube had troubles

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for better quiet reception

JANUARY, 1933

THE NATIONAL TRADE MAGAZINE

Who Makes It ... Where to Buy It ... What It Costs

DUAL-WAVE RECEIVING SETS

ALL AMERICAN

All-American Mohawk Corp. North Tonawanda, New York. Model SW-80, \$89.50, list. 7 tubes. Console 14-550 Meters.

ATWATER-KENT

Atwater-Kent Mfg. Co. 2700 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Penn. Model 480, \$104.50, list. 9 tubes. Semi-Highboy. 15-550 Meters.

CAPEHART

Capehart Corp., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 3 models, Nos. 11-12 and 14. \$269.50; \$279.50; \$299.50. Each has 10 tubes. Highboys. 15-545 Meters.

CENTURY

Century Radio Products Co. 3009 N. Austin Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Model 5-47SW, prices on request. 5 tubes. Mantel type. 75,550 Meters.

CRESCENT

Crescent Radio Mfg. Co. 1026 - 2nd Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Model-Auto radio. \$59.50, list. 6 tubes. AC or Battery types. 80-550 Meters.

CROSLEY

Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio. Model 136-1-2-S, \$75.00, list. Model 136-1-2-PA, \$89.50, list. Former is chest model, latter is console. Each has 10 tubes. 17-560 Meters. 9-2-FF.S.W. Adaptor, chest, \$22.50. 17-200 Meters.

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DAVISON HAYNES

Davison-Haynes Corp., 1730 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

5 tube compact super, short-long wave set, \$29.95, 7 tube mantle type, all wave, \$44.50; 7 tube console, all wave, \$59.50.

DUMONT

Dumont Electric Corp.
42 West 17th Street, New York, N. Y.
Model 904. List price, \$49.50.
9 tubes. Chassis only. 200-2000 meters.

ECHOPHONE

Echophone Radio Mfg. Co., Ltd.
104 Lakeview Ave., Waukegan, Ill.
Model 10, \$59.50, 7 tubes, Midget, 17-550
meters. Model 15, \$69.50, 7 tubes, Midget,
17-550 meters. • Model 20, \$89.50, 7 tubes,
Lowboy, 17-550 meters. Model 35, \$159.50,
11 tubes, Lowboy, 17-550 meters.

EMERSON

Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. 641 - 6th Ave., New York, N. Y. Model AW-55, \$55.00, Midget, 6 tubes.

FADA

Fada Radio & Electric Corp. Long Island City, N. Y. Model 66, \$109.50, 9 tubes, Console.

FEDERATED (Acratone)

Federated Purchaser, Inc., 25 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Mod. 91, \$15.25, Midget, 5 tubes, 75-600 met. Mod. 92, \$16.75, Midget, 5 tubes, 75-600 met.

FERGUSON

Ferguson Radio Corp., 34 E. 12th St., New York, N. Y. Special 200 to 2000 meter set. Type BL-61, price on app. 6 tubes. Midget.

GILFILLAN

Gilfillan Bros., Inc., 1815 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Model 12, \$99.50. Console. 10 tubes. 15-550 meters. Model 10, 10 tubes. 15-550 meters. \$79.50.

GRIGSBY GRUNOW (Majestic)

Grigsby-Grunow Corp., 5801 Dickens Ave., Chicago, Ill. Model 294. \$99.50. Lowboy. 9 tubes. 15-550 meters.

GULBRANSEN

Gulbransen Co., 816 No. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill. Police and broadcast range.

Model Meters
3521. \$39.50. Mantel. 5 tubes. 75-550
3525. \$49.50. Consolette. 5 tubes. 75-550

HAMMARLUND

Hammarlund Mfg. Co., 424 West 33rd St., New York, N. Y. Model "PRO", \$162.55, Table model. 8 tubes, 15-200 meters. "COMET", \$177.55, Console. 8 tubes, 15-550 meters.

HERBERT H. HORN (TiffanyTone)

Herbert H. Horn, 1627 Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif. Price on request.

Model 102, Console, 20-550 meters, 7 tubes. Model 110, Console, 180-550 meters, 7 tubes.

HOWARD

Howard Radio Co., South Haven, Mich. CONVERTER. \$39.50. Chest type, 4 tnbes. 13-200 meters.



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Shure Condenser Microphone Model 42 has been produced to provide the highest quality instrument for Broadcast Studios, Sound Recording Studios, and Public Address Installations.

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Shure Condenser Microphones are already well known for their unusually rich quality of tone. With high sensitivity and a relatively uniform response to all frequencies from 40 to 10,000 cycles, they are free from "hiss" or other background noise. They may be moved about while in operation

You may well wonder how a microphone with these characteristics can be produced at such a low price, especially when quality has not been sacrificed. Frankly, it's no secret. Here at Shure Brothers Company we devote our entire time to manufacturing microphones. Add to this, simplified construction plus lower material costs and you can see why finer quality could not be obtained at many times the price of the Model 42. Write for catalog sheet and complete specifications.

Model 42. Code: Rubis. List Price, complete with tubes and cable...

MODEL 33N TWO-BUTTON MICROPHONE

This famous microphone is known for its:

1. Accurate reproduction of music. 2. True, natural reproduction of the speaking voice.

3. High sensitivity—low current. 4. Concealed buttons. 5. Protected diaphragm. 6. New "Quickway" hooks (patent pending).

7. Artistic appearance. Artistic appearance

Model 33N. Code: Rulit. List Price, Reduced to.

\$50.00





MODEL 22N Two-Button Microphone

A large size high quality two-button micro-phone for Public Address Systems and Amateur Broadcasting. Retains all the new SHURE fea-

Model 22N. Code: Rumac. \$25.00 List Price .

HAND MICROPHONE MODEL IIN

A two-button microphone mounted in a specially designed ase, complete with 6 ft. cord. Model 11N. Code: Ruhaf.



MODEL 5N Two-Button Microphone

Especially recommended for Public Address ystems in which price is the important factor. or an outstanding value in this price class it as no equal.

Model 5N. Code: Rufal.

List Price

\$10.00

NEW AUTOMATIC SAFETY LOCK

At last! A real Floor Stand that is Silent and Automatic! No Thumb Screws! No Wing-Nuts! No Clamp Adjustments! No Rattling! Lots of Tension Prevents Sudden Dropping! Raise, Lower, or Turn in any di-rection without adjustments. Special Mechanism (patent pending). Guaranteed Indefinitely.

Model 53. Beautiful Chrome-Japan Finish.

Code: Rufas.

Model 53R. Same as Model 53, with round base. Code: Rugit.

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State

THE RADIO BUYERS' GUIDE OF "RADIO" (THE NATIONAL TRADE MAGAZINE)

JACKSON BELL

Jackson Bell, Ltd., 6500 McKinley Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mod. 26-AV-SB, \$39.50, Midget, 6 tubes, 20-136 meters. Mod. 28-AV-SB, \$57.95, Midget, 8 tubes, 20-550 meters. Mod. 28-AV-SB, \$79.95, same as above, but in console.

J. M. P. (Auto-Dial)

J. M. P. Mfg. Co., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. ADAPTOR, S.W. \$12.50. 1 tube, AC or Battery. Steel casing.

KENNEDY

Colin B. Kennedy Corp., 212 W. Ewing Ave.,

So. Bend, Indiana.

Mod. 164-B, \$89.50, Cons., 10 tu., 15-550 met.

Mod. 266-B, \$109.50, Cons., 10 tu., 15-550 met.

"METROPOLITAN", \$29.50, 4 tubes, Policebroadcast band, AC or DC or UNIV.

LOS ANGELES RADIO

Los Angeles Radio Company, 944 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. 11 tube, midget case, \$59.50

11 tube, console cabinet

\$74.50

MY OWN

My Own Radio, Inc., 1800 Grace St., Chicago, III. AUTO RADIO. Police and broadcast range, \$16.75, 5 tubes.

NATIONAL

National Co., Inc., Malden, Mass.

Model SW-58, 9-2000 meters, \$129.50, 6 tubes. Model SW-34, 9-2000 meters, \$85.00, 6 tubes. Model SW-3, 9-2000 meters, \$89.50, 3 tubes. Model SW-3, DC model, 9-2000 meters, \$55, 3 tubes. (All metal case)

PATTERSON

Patterson Radio Co., 1320 So. Los Angeles St.,

Patterson Radio Co., 1320 So. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal. Mod. 70-AW, \$44.50, Compact, 7 tu. 15-575 m. Mod. 107-AW, \$54.50, Console, 7 tu. 15-575 m. Mod. 207-AW, \$64.50, Console, 7 tu. 15-575 m. Mod. 110-AW, \$69.50, Cons., 10 tu. 15-575 m. Mod. 210-AW, \$79.50, Cons., 10 tu. 15-575 m.

PHILCO

Philco Radio & Television Corp., Phila., Pa. 43-X, \$100, Console, 9 tubes, 15-545 meters. 43-H, \$79.95, Hi-Boy, 9 tubes, 15-545 meters. 43-B, \$59.95, Baby Grand, 9 tu. 15-545 meters. 4-C Converter, \$39.50, Compact, 15. 8-200 meters 2 tubes. ters, 2 tubes.

PHILMORE

Philmore Mfg. Co., 113 University Place, New

P-4, \$24.50, Midget, 4 tubes, 75-550 meters PD-4 \$24.50, Midget, 5 tubes, 75-550 meters P-7 \$52.50, Midget, 7 tubes, 200-2000 meters P-6 \$47.50, Midget, 6 tubes, 60-600 meters P-8 \$59.00, Midget, 7 tubes, 60-600 meters

PIERCE AIRO (DeWald)

Pierce Airo, Inc., 510 6th Ave., New York, (Prices on request).

Model BAM, 11 tubes, 15-600 meters. Model BAH, 7 tubes, 60-600 meters. Model BLG, 7 tubes, 200-2000 meters.

PILOT

Pilot Radio & Tube Corp., Lawrence, Mass. Mod. 1010, \$59.50, Midget, 7 tubes, 18-555 m. Mod. 1011-R, \$64.50, Midget, 7 tu. 18-555 m. Mod. 8810, \$99.50, Console, 7 tu. 18-555 m. Mod. 8811-R, \$104.50, Console, 7 tu. 18-555 m.

PLAZA MUSIC (Hamilton Lloyd)

10 West 20th St., New York, N. Y. Mod. 60, \$49.75, Midget, 6 tu. 200-2000 m.

REMLER

Remler Co., Ltd., 2101 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Mantel Model:

New Model 21-3, \$29.90, 5 tubes, 75-550 met. Model 10-3 \$42.75, 6 tubes, 46-550 meters Model 15-3 \$59.50, 9 tubes, 46-550 meters

SENTINEL

Sentinel Radio Corp., 9705 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mod. 827, \$107.50, Highboy, 8 tu. 15-2000 m. Mod. 826, \$92.50, Console, 8 tu. 15-2000 m. Mod. 614, \$39.90, Midget, 6 tu. 85-550 meters.

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Silver-Marshall, Inc., 191 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

See full page advertisement on Page 98.

SIMPLEX

Simplex Radio Co., Sandusky, Ohio.

 Simplex Radio Co., Sandusky, Ohio.

 Model P
 \$29.95, Midget, 5 tu. 75-550
 meters

 Model P
 \$29.95, Midget, 5 tu. 75-550
 meters

 Model P
 \$29.95, Midget, 5 tu. 75-550
 meters

 Model R
 \$19.95, Midget, 4 tu. 75-550
 meters

 Model R
 \$19.95, Midget, 4 tu. 75-550
 meters

 Model S
 \$39.95, Midget, 5 tu. 15-2400
 meters

STEWART WARNER

Stewart Warner Corp., 1826 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

Model:

Model:
R-44-A, \$83.95, Console, 8 tu. 15-550 meters
R-46-A, \$96.95, Console, 8 tu. 15-550 meters
R-48-A, \$167.25, Console, 8 tu. 15-550 meters
R-50-A, \$157.50, Console, 10 tu. 13-550 meters
R-51-A, \$194.50, Console, 10 tu. 13-550 meters
R-58-A, \$270.50, Console, 10 tu. 13-550 meters \$119.75, 11 tubes, 15-550 meters

\$129.75, 11 tubes, 15-550 meters 56

\$68.95, 7 tubes, 15-550 meters \$74.95, 7 tubes, 15-550 meters \$83.95, 7 tubes, 15-550 meters

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA (Clarion)

Transformer Corp. of America, Ogden and Keeler Aves., Chicago, Ill.

Mod. 240, \$41.95, Midget, 8 tu. 20-550 meters Mod. 241, \$41.95, Midget, 8 tu. 200-550 meters

UNITED AMERICAN BOSCH CORP. (American Bosch)

Model:

200-A, Police and B'cast, \$49.95, Chest, 5 tu. 200-B, Police and B'cast, \$49.95, Chest, 5 tu. 260-C, \$132.95, Console, 9 tubes, 15-550 meters 260-R, \$105.95, Console, 9 tubes, 15-550 meters

U. S. RADIO & TELEVISION CORP. (Apex)

Marion, Ind. (3301 South Adams Street). Mod. 5-A, Table, \$36.50, 5 tu. 75-550 meters Mod. 7-D, Table, \$52.50, 7 tu. 15-550 meters

WELLS-GARDNER-GULBRANSEN (Wells-Gardner)

The Gulbransen Co., 816 No. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mod. 2522, \$34.50, Mantel 5 tu. 75-550 meters Mod. 2525, \$39.50, Cons., 5 tu. 75-550 meters

WILCOX-GAY

Wilcox-Gay Corp., Charlotte, Michigan. Model 2-T-5-30. Table. \$33.50. 5 tubes, 75-550 meters.

ZENITH & ZENETTE

Zenith Radio Corp., 3620 Iron St., Chicago, Ill. Mod. 250, \$73.00, Table 7 tu. 15-560 meters Mod. 260, \$92.00, Lowboy 7 tu. 15-560 meters

Avania Tubes

Make . . . Every set do its best

"RADIO" THE NATIONAL TRADE MAGAZINE

JANUARY, 1933

Who Makes It . . . Where to Buy It . . . What It Costs

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Packard Manufacturing Corp.

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NEW YORK OFFICE

J. B. Price, 12 E. 41st Street, New York, N. Y.

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PACKARD MERCHANDISING POLICY

"PACKARD" No. 8 RECORD CHANGER is sold direct from the Packard Manufacturing Corp., Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Radio and Phonograph Manu-facturers, Public Address System Engineers, Radio and Phonograph Jobbers and Dealers throughout the world. The machine is unusually compact and fool proof, being free from intricate and wearing parts making it ideally suited for every use requiring continuous record reproduc-

H. E. CAPEHART, Pres.

For Discounts and Terms Write or Wire to Packard Manufacturing Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind.

"PACKARD"

A Symbol of Quality and Simplicity In Record Changers

THE "PACKARD" No. 8 Record Changer

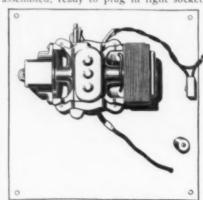
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT

FULL CHASSIS VIEW
(Showing cabinet type mounting)
Width, 22¼ in.; Depth, 13½ in.; Height above mounting board, 3½ in.; Depth below mounting board, 3 in.

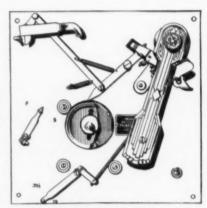
SPECIFICATIONS

All steel construction, heavily copper plated. Statuary Bronze finish. eight ten inch records automatically. Plays teight ten inch records automatically. Plays 12 inch records manually. Any record may be repeated. Repeats last record, Improved type, two speed motor. Plays standard 78 r.p.m. or 33 % r.p.m. records. Exceptionally simple. Requires small space. Flat type flexible pickup. Volume control. Master switch. Electrical specifications: 110 volt A.C., 60 cycles (odd cycles slightly higher). Comes completely cycles slightly higher). Comes completely assembled, ready to plug in light socket.



CHASSIS BOTTOM VIEW

Width, 12 in.; Depth, 12 in.; Depth below mounting board, 3 in.



CHASSIS TOP VIEW (Turntable removed)

Width, 12 in.; Depth, 12 in.; Height above mounting board, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

"PACKARD" No. 8 RECORD CHANGER in combination with any make of radio completes an ideal music producing arrangement. Due to its compacttness it requires only a minimum of space.

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Public address system engineers will find the "PACKARD" a boon to their service because of its low initial cost and its freedom from service and attention

ylvania tubes "Tested for a ...;
set like yours

ALL AMERICAN MOHAWK CORP. (Lyric)

North Tonawanda, New York.

Model SA-65—Mantel, \$45.00, 6 tubes.

Model SA-66—Loboy, \$53.50, 6 tubes.

Model SA-90—Loboy, \$74.50, 9 tubes.

Model SA-130—Console, \$149.50, 13 tubes.

Model B-80—Loboy, \$97.50, 8 tubes.

Model DC-65—\$47.50, 6 tubes.

Model DC-65—\$49.50, 6 tubes.

ANSLEY RADIO LABS (Ansley Universal)

147 West 23rd St., New York, N. Y. Model U-8—Portable, \$59.50, 8 tubes. Model U-9—Portable, \$79.50, 8 tubes.

ATWATER-KENT MFG. CO. (Atwater-Kent)

4700 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 4700 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Model 812—Hiboy, \$139.50, 12 tubes. Model 612—SemiHiboy, \$116.50, 12 tubes. Model 260—SemiHiboy, \$99.75, 10 tubes. Model 469—LoBoy, \$89.75, 9 tubes. Model 188—LoBoy, \$73.75, 8 tubes. Model 558—Compact, \$63.90, 8 tubes. Model 527—Compact, \$63.90, 8 tubes. Model 527—Compact, \$68.90, 8 tubes. Model 588—D—Compact, \$68.90, 8 tubes. Model 558-D—Compact, \$68.90, 8 tubes. Model 558-Q—Compact, \$68.90, 9 tubes. Model 469-Q—LoBoy, \$89.75, 9 tubes. Model 91—AutoRadio, \$73.25, 9 tubes.

AUDIOLA RADIO CO. (Audiola)

430 So. Green St., Chicago, III.

Model 811—Midget, \$49.50, 8 tubes.

Model 843—LoBoy, \$56.50, 8 tubes.

Model 868—HiBoy, \$64.50, 8 tubes.

Model 1011—Midget, \$56.50, 10 tubes.

Model 1050—LoBoy, \$66.50, 10 tubes.

Model 1068-N—HiBoy, \$77.50, 10 tubes.

Model 11300DN—HiBoy, \$109.50, 10 tubes.

AUTOMATIC RADIO MFG. CO., INC. (Automatic)

112 Canal St., Boston, Mass.
Model P45—Midget, \$44.50, 6 tubes.
Model V45—Midget, \$39.50, 6 tubes.
Model P35—Midget, \$34.50, 5 tubes.
Model P25—Midget, \$29.50, 4 tubes.

BELMONT RADIO CORP. (Freshman-Belmont)

Model 41-A—Midget, \$19.50, 4 tubes.
Model 51-C—Midget, \$27.95, 4 tubes.
Model 71-A—Midget, \$39.95, 7 tubes.
Model 100-A—Console, \$59.95, 10 tubes.
Model 45—Midget, \$24.50, 4 tubes.
Model 70-A—AutoRadio, \$69.50, 5 tubes.

CAPEHART CORP. (Capehart) Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Model 1-Phon-Combination, \$169.50, 9 tubes.
Models 11-12-14, short and best phone combination.
Prices: \$269.50; \$279.50; \$299.50. All HiBoys. All

10 tubes.

Model 200 — Phone-Combina'n, \$495, HiBoy, 11 tu.

Model 300 — Phono-Combina'n, \$675, HiBoy, 11 tu.

Model 400A—Phono-Combina'n, \$895, HiBoy, 14 tu.

Model 402A—Phono-Combina'n, \$875, HiBoy, 14 tu.

CAWOOD

Cawood Radio Laboratory, 835 N. Ogden Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Midget, 4 tubes, \$18.75. list; 5 tubes, \$24.75. list. TRF. Tradename "SUPERTONE". Also makers of low priced "JALLOPIE". Price on request.

CENTURY RADIO PROD. CO.

3009 No. Austin Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Model 4-47—Mantel, prices on application, 4 tubes. Model 5-47—Mantel, prices on application, 5 tubes. Model 4-48—Mantel, prices on application, 4 tubes. Model 4-47-C—Clock, prices on application, 4 tubes. Model 6-55—Mantel, prices on application, 6 tubes. Model 5-38—Mantel, prices on application, 5 tubes. Model 7-38—Mantel, prices on application, 7 tu.

NEW PROTECTED DIAPHRAGM MODEL X TWO-BUTTON MIKE



Latest X model two-button microphone—acoustically perfect grating now protects the diaphragm—front bar securely fastened maintains center button in constant perfect alignment. Improvements, plus added value of new design and chrome plating, makes this a worthy member of Universal's microphone family—and at no additional cost.

TWO-BUTTON LAPEL MIKE



APEL MIKE

This new two-button
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quality from every
angle. Thin, compact,
light weight, minimum hiss, polished
bakelite housing. . .
laboratory designed,
broadcast reproduction quality, natural
tone; cord terminals
held securely by
screws to metal anchors in the housing.
This product is not
merely a thin or
small model, it is a
high class, quality
article from start to
finish. Weight 2 oz.,
2½/4" dia., ½%" thick.

LTD., Inglewood, Calif.

UNIVERSAL MICROPHONE CO., LTD., Inglewood, Calif.

\$25.00 List

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO., INC. (Columbia)

55 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Model C-81 — Compart, \$54.50, 8 tubes.
Model C-83 — LoBoy, \$66.00, 8 tubes.
Model C-84 — HiBoy, \$88.00, 8 tubes.
Model C-85 — Phono-Comb. Console, \$108, 8 tubes.
Model C-103—LoBoy, \$49.50, 7 tubes.
Model C-03 — HiBoy, \$89.50, 10 tubes.
Model C-95 — Console, \$139.00, 10 tubes.

CORONADO MFG. COMPANY (Coronado)

2233 University Ave., St. Paul, Min Model Treasure Chest, Midget, \$36.00, 5 to Model "Three Star", Midget, \$36.00, 5 tub

CRESCENT RADIO MFG. COMPANY (Crescent)

1026 Second Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Model 32-70—LoBoy, \$88.00, 7 tubes. Model M-32—Midget, \$73.00, 7 tubes. Model 2-70—LoBoy, \$79.50, 7 tubes. Model M-2—Midget, \$59.50, 7 tubes.

CROSLEY RADIO CORP. (Crosley)

3401 Colerain, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3401 Colerain, Cincinnati, Ohio.
"The Symphony", 12 tube Super-Het., \$89.50.
Model 141-2-T—Chest, \$29.95, 5 tubes.
Model 141-2-GA—Chest, \$34.50, 5 tubes.
Model "Fiver"—Mantel, \$19.99, 5 tu. Super-Het.
Model "Sextet"—Mantel, \$34.95, 6 tu. Super-Het.
Model "Book Case"—Library book case style, \$34.75,
5 tubes, Super-Het.
Model "Jewel Case"—Chest, \$34.75, 5 tubes, Super-Het.

Model "Jewel Case"—Chest, \$34.75, 5 tubes, Su Het.

Model 129-2-BA—Midget, \$39.95, 6 tubes.

Model 129-1-2-K—Chest, \$49.95, 6 tubes.

Model 129-2-L—Console, \$52.00, 6 tubes.

Model 146-2-E—Midget, \$55.00, 9 tubes.

Model 146-2-Q—Console, \$65.00, 9 tubes.

Model 146-1-2-PA—Console, \$75.00, 9 tubes.

Model 146-1-2-PA—Console, \$75.00, 9 tubes.

Model 132-1-2-W—Console, \$19.50, 11 tubes.

Model 132-1-2-W—Console, \$19.50, 11 tubes.

Model 128-2-EA—Midget, \$59.95, 8 tubes.

Model 128-2-EA—Console, \$73.50, 8 tubes.

CUSTOM BUILT

Custom Built Radio Mfg. Co., 4955 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.
"CROWN" Super T-R-F's. 4 tubes, \$16.95; 5 tubes, \$27.85; 6 tubes, \$34.50. All Midgets. Also a 6 tube TRF Console, \$41.25. All prices are list.

DAVISON-HAYNES

Davison-Haynes Corp., 30 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 7 tube super, table model, \$3 7 tube super, consolette, \$34. 9 tube super, console, \$46.50. All prices are list.

DUMONT ELECTRIC CORP. (Dumont)

42 West 17th St., New York, N. Y.
Model 600—Midget, Phono-Comb., \$49.50, 6 tubes.
Model 400—Midget, \$29.50, 6 tubes.
Model 503—Midget, \$39.50, 6 tubes.
Model 503—Midget, \$39.50, 6 tubes.
Model 904—Chassis, best and long waves, range;
200-2000, \$49.50, 9 tubes.

ECHOPHONE RADIO MFG. COMPANY, LTD. (Echophone)

Model 5 — Midget, \$39.75, 6 tubes.

Model 4 — Midget, \$24.75, 4 tubes.

Model 4 — Midget, \$24.75, 4 tubes.

Model 12 — Midget, \$32.75, 5 tubes.

Model 12 — Midget, \$32.75, 5 tubes.

Model 16 — \$46.50, 6 tubes.

Model 17 — \$69.50, 8 tubes.

Model 18 — LoBoy, \$89.50, 8 tubes.

EL-REY RADIO MFG. CO.

8408 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. 4 Tube TRF, \$17.95, list. 6 Tube Super., \$29.95, list.



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EMERSON RADIO PHONO. CORP. (Emerson)

Universal Compact, 10"x6'½"x4'½", \$25 complete.
Model L-556—Midget, \$29.50, 5 tubes.
Model L-557—Compact, \$27.50, 5 tubes.
Model L-559—Chest, \$34.50, 5 tubes.
Model L-459—Chest, \$34.50, 5 tubes.
Model L-457—Compact, \$27.50, 4 tubes.
Model L-457—Compact, \$27.50, 4 tubes.
Model L-459—Chest, \$34.50, 4 tubes.
Model L-B-458-Baronet—Compact, 4 tubes.
Model L-B-460-Baronet—Compact, 4 tubes.
Model L-B-460-Baronet—Midget, 4 tubes.
(Prices of latter two on application.)

FADA RADIO & ELECTRIC CORP. (Fada)

CORP. [rada]
Long Island City, New York.
Model 73—Table, \$52.00, 7 tubes.
Model 85—LoBoy, \$62.50, 7 tubes.
Model 74—Console, \$83.50, 9 tubes.
Model 76—LoBoy, \$94.00, 9 tubes.
Model 87—LoBoy, \$73.00, 9 tubes.
Model 87—LoBoy, \$131.00, 11 tubes.
Model 78—LoBoy, \$131.00, 11 tubes.
Model 88—LoBoy, price on request, 9 tubes.
Model 88—LoBoy, price on request, 9 tubes.
Model 88—LoBoy, price on request, 9 tubes.
Model 89—HiBoy, price on request, 9 tubes.
Model 89—HiBoy, price on request, 9 tubes.
Model 95—LoBoy, Bost and Long Wave, price on request, 7 tubes.
Model 95—LoBoy, Bost and Long Wave, price on request, 7 tubes. request, 7 tubes.

Model 97—LoBoy, \$73.00, 9 tubes.

Model 55—Table, \$39.50, 5 tubes.

FEDERATED PURCHASER (Acratone)

25 Park Place, New York, N. Y.
Midgets, from \$14.75 to \$16.25, 5 tubes.
Midgets, with best and long waves, 200-2000 meters,
from \$18.50 to \$21.50. Phono-Radio Combinations
from \$33.50 to \$41.00. Also special 25 cycle models.

FERGUSON RADIO CORP.

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Model BL-61—Best and Long Wave, Midget, 6
tubes, prices of all above on application.

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Model 30

Superheterodyne Circuit . . . 5 Tubes Specifications: Automatic Volume Control. Tubes include 1-58, 1-57, 1-55, 1-47 and 1-80. Complete Data Available in Booklet.

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Bridgeport, Conn.

Bridgeport, Conn.

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Model J83—Table model, 8 tube Super, \$59.50.

Model J105—LoBoy, \$104.50, 10 tubes.

Model J105—LoBoy, \$147.50, 12 tubes.

Model J105—LoBoy, \$39.50, 10 tubes.

Model J100—Table, \$79.75, 10 tubes.

Model J85—LoBoy, \$98.50, 8 tubes.

Model J82—Table, \$59.50, 8 tubes.

Model J85—LoBoy, \$79.50, 8 tubes.

Model J85—LoBoy, \$79.50, 7 tubes.

Model J85—Table, \$59.95, 7 tubes.

Model J70—Table, \$48.75, 7 tubes.

Model J70—Table, \$48.75, 7 tubes.

Model H91—Grftr. Clock, \$285.00, 9 tubes.

Model H91—Grftr. Clock, \$179.00, 9 tubes.

Model J109—HiBoy, Phono-Comb., \$269.50, 10 tu.

Model J88—LoBoy, Phono-Comb., \$345.00, 10 tu.

Model S42-B—LoBoy, \$99.50, 8 tubes.

Model A-81—Portable, \$81.50, 8 tubes.

Model A-90—AutoRadio, \$76.75, 9 tubes.

GILFILLAN BROS. INC. (Gilfillan)

1818 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Model 5—Midget, \$31.95, 5 tubes. Model 7M—Midget, \$47.50, 7 tubes. Model 7C—Console, \$59.50, 7 tubes.

GRAYBAR ELEC. CO. (Graybar)

Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. Model GT7—Table, \$46.75, 7 tubes. Model GC13—Console, \$66.50, 7 tubes. Model GT8—Table, \$59.95, 8 tubes. Model GC14—Gonsole, \$79.50, 8 tubes. Model 9—Consolette, price on request, 9 tubes.

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW (Majestic)

5801 Dickens Ave., Chicago, III.
Model 311—Table, \$44.50, 7 tubes.
Model 291—Table, \$62,50, 9 tubes.
Model 314—LoBoy, \$69,50, 7 tubes.
Model 314—LoBoy, \$69,50, 7 tubes.
Model 307—LoBoy, \$89,50, 10 tubes.
Model 304—Console, \$99,50, 10 tubes.
Model 324—Console, \$149,50, 11 tubes.

GULBRANSEN CO. (Gulbransen)

816 North Kedzie Ave., Chicago, III.

Model 3521—Mantel, police and bost, \$39.50, 5 tubes.

Model 3525—Consolette, police & bost, \$49.50, 5 tu.

Model 8726—LoBoy, \$69.50, 7 tubes.

Model 3225—HiBoy, \$99.50, 12 tubes.

Model 3226—Console, \$129.50, 11 tubes.

Model 3925—Console, \$74.50, 9 tubes.

Model 3622—AutoRadio, \$57.50, 6 tubes.

Model 3722—AutoRadio, \$62.50, 7 tubes.

HALSON RADIO MFG. CORP. (Halson, Viking, Fanahl-LaSalle)

45-51 Listenard St., New York, N. Y. Model 414S—Midget, \$9.75, 4 tubes. Model 414—Midget, \$10.50, 4 tubes. Model 510—Midget, \$13.50, 5 tubes. Model 615—Midget, \$11.50, 6 tubes. Model 200—Chest, \$13.00, 4 tubes.

HERBERT H. HORN, INC. (Tiffanytone)

1627 Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Models do not show prices. Prices on request.
Model 25—Midget, 4 tubes.
Model 30—Midget, 5 tubes.
Model 29—Midget, 4 tubes.
LoBoy Model, 6 tubes.
Model 32—Midget, 5 tubes.
Model 32—Midget, 5 tubes.
Model 110—Console, 10 tubes.

HOWARD RADIO CO. (Howard)

South Haven, Michigan.

Model K.—Console, \$89.50, 10 tubes.
Model L.—HiBoy, \$109.50, 11 tubes.
Model 500.—Console, \$365.00, 15 tubes.
Model 501.—Console, \$395.00, 15 tubes.
Model M.—Console, \$139.50, 13 tubes.
Model 33.—AutoRadio, prices on request, 8 tubes.

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Model SuperSeven—7 tubes.
Model SuperSix—Best. & Long Waves, 6 tubes, 200-2000 meters.

2000 meters.

Model SuperSix—Best. & Long Waves, 6 tubes, 2002000 meters.

Model SuperSeven—Best. & Long Waves, 7 tubes,
200-2000 meters.
Envoyette—Midget, 5 tubes.
(All prices on application.)
Universal Companion—Portable, 7 tubes.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CORP. (International)

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Model PW—Midget, \$25.00, 4 tubes. Model PM—Midget, \$25.00, 4 tubes. Model PB—Midget, \$25.00, 4 tubes. Model PD—Midget, \$35.00, 4 tubes. All Purpose Model—\$25.00, 4 tubes.

JACKSON BELL MFG. CO. LTD. (Jackson-Bell)

650 McKinley Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. (See Editorial Section)

JACKSON RADIO & TELEV. CO.

8440 So. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. Model SF547—Midget, \$23.50, 5 tubes Model LK447—Midget, \$19.75, 4 tubes

KELLER-FULLER

Keller-Fuller Mfg. Co., Ltd., 4957 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

4 tube TRF, \$14.95, list; 5 tube super het., \$21.95, list; 9 tube super het., \$49.95, list; 12 tube console, super het., \$59.50, list.

COLIN B. KENNEDY CORP. (Kennedy)

212 West Ewing, South Bend, Ind.

Model 62D—HiBoy, 9 tubes. Model 62D—HiBoy, 10 tubes. Model 62D—LoBoy, 10 tubes. (Prices on application).

KOLSTER RADIO, INC. (Kolster) 200 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J.

Models K110 & K112—Mantel, \$61.00, 8 tubes.
Models K14—Mantel, \$71.25, 9 tubes.
Models K120, K122—Consoles, \$76.50, 8 tubes.
Models K120, K122—Consoles, \$76.50, 8 tubes.
Model K113—Mantel, \$66.25, 8 tubes.
Model K123—Console, \$81.75, 8 tubes.
Models K130, K132—Consoles, \$102.00, 9 tubes.
Model K133—Console, \$112.25, 10 tubes.
Models K140, K142—DeLuxe Consoles, \$148, 10 tu.
Model K133A—DeLuxe Console, \$139.75, 10 tubes.

LANG RADIO COMPANY (Lang)

767 East 132nd St., New York City.

Model AA5—Midget, 5 tubes. Model DC6—Midget, 6 tubes. Model AA7—Midget, 7 tubes. Model DB—Midget, 7 tubes. (Prices on application.)

MISSION BELL

Mission Bell Radio Mfg. Co., Inc., 1455 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

4 tube super het., \$17.50. 5 tube super het., \$22.45.

MANHART

Manhart Radio Co., 6219 So. Hoover St., Los Angeles, Calif. Tradename "ROAMER". Super-Het. 6 tube Consolette, \$32.50, list. 8 tube Super-Het. Console, \$49.50, list.

NATIONAL CO., INC. (National)

Malden, Mass. Model MB-32—Tuner Chassis, \$85.00, 4 tubes. Model VSA—Amplifier & pwr. supply, \$68.50, 4 tu.

PARAMOUNT

Los Angeles Radio Mfg. Co.,
944 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
Auto sets: 4 tube, TRF, list \$18.95; 5 tube, TRF,
list \$29.95; 7 tube, super, all electric, list \$79.95.
All-wave set, 11 tube, super, list \$69.50. Midgets:
4 tube "Kewpie" TRF, list \$16.95; 4 tube "Holly-wood" TRF, \$19.95; 4 tube Paramount PeeWee
TRF, list \$24.95; 4 tube Paramount TRF,
list \$29.95; 5 tube Paramount TRF, list \$34.50; 7
tube super, list \$44.50; 10 tube super \$59.50; consoles slightly higher.

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Complete



Here is your opportunity to purchase a \$30.00 genuine Stromberg Carlson Magnetic Pick Up for only \$7.50. This outfit is complete down to the last detail, including:

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inable. We stock all items catalogued, thus asuring you PROMPT DELIVERY. Send for your copy today.

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Dept. RAI, 85 Cortlandt Street NEW YORK, N.Y.

PATTERSON RADIO CO. (Patterson and Private Label Radios)

1320 Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal. Model 70—Compact, \$34.50, 7 tubes Model 107—Console, \$44.50, 7 tubes. Model 207—Console, \$54.50, 7 tubes.

PHILCO RADIO & TELEVISION CORP. (Philco)

Philadelphia, Penn.

Philadelphia, Penn.

Model 80-B—Midget, \$18.75, 4 tubes.

Model 52-L—Console, \$37.50, 4 tubes.

Model 24L—Console, Phono-Comb., \$75, 7 tubes.

Model 24L—Console, \$150.00, 12 tubes.

Model 91-X—Console, \$100.00, 10 tubes.

Model 91-D—HiBoy, \$99.75, 10 tubes.

Model 91-L—LoBoy, \$89.95, 10 tubes.

Model 91-L—LoBoy, \$89.95, 8 tubes.

Model 71-D—HiBoy, \$79.95, 8 tubes.

Model 71-B—Baby Grand, \$49.50, 8 tubes.

Model 71-B—Baby Grand, \$49.50, 8 tubes.

Model 52-G—Compact, \$39.50, 5 tubes.

Model 52-B—Baby Grand, \$36.50, 5 tubes.

Model 52-C—Compact, \$39.50, 5 tubes.

Model 52-C—Compact, \$39.50, 5 tubes.

Model 52-C—Compact, \$39.50, 5 tubes.

Model 52-B—Baby Grand, \$36.50, 5 tubes.

Model 36-B—Baby Grand, \$39.50, 7 tubes.

Model 36-D—HiBoy, \$89.50, 7 tubes.

Model 36-B—Baby Grand, \$59.95, 7 tubes.

Model 36-B—Baby Grand, \$59.95, 7 tubes.

Model 47-X—Console, \$100.00, 9 tubes.

Model 47-D—HiBoy, \$89.95, 9 tubes.

Model 47-D—HiBoy, \$89.95, 9 tubes.

Model 47-B—Baby Grand, \$59.95, 9 tubes.

Model 47-B—Baby Grand, \$59.95, 9 tubes.

PIERCE-AIRO, INC. (De-Wald)

510 6th Ave., New York City.
Model BAC—4 tubes, Midget.
Model BAG—6 tubes, Midget.
Model KAD—4 tubes, Midget.
Model KAF—6 tubes, Midget.
Model 53-3-4—Midget, 5 tubes.
(Prices on application.)

PILOT RADIO & TUBE CORP.

Lawrence, Mass.

Model Corsair, 9255—Chest, \$39.50, 5 tubes.

Model Corsair, 9257R—Chest, \$44.50, 5 tubes.

Model Armada, 8643—Console, \$49.50, 5 tubes.

Model Armada, 8645R—Console, \$54.50, 5 tubes.

Model 20th Century, 3679—Midget, \$44.50, 7 tubes.

Model Golden Arrow, 8239—Console, \$67.50, 7 tubes.

Model Golden Arrow, 8234R—Console, \$67.50, 7 tubes.

MILES REPRODUCER COMPANY, INC.

244 West 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.





New Professional 2 Button Mike

#288, List \$9.00

#291, List \$12.50

Horn Units and Trumpets. Heavy Micromatic Types up to \$275.00. Also over 100 other Public Address parts.

Type #280 1 Button List \$ 1.50
281 1 Button List \$ 3.00
282 1 Button List 5.00
283 2 Button List 6.50
284 2 Button List 7.50
285 2 Button List 10.00 Cataloguge Free

MILES REPRODUCER CO., INC., 244 W. 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

yevania tubes "Tested for a ...; set like yours

PIONEER PRODUCTS (Pioneer)

Plano, Ill.

Model S33-M—Midget, \$84.25, 7 tubes, batt. model. Model S33-C—Console, \$98.75, 7 tubes, batt. model. Model T33-M—Midget, \$75.35, 6 tubes, batt. model. Model T33-C—Console, \$88.60, 6 tubes, batt. model. (All with batteries. Tax to be added.)

PLAZA MUSIC COMPANY (Hamilton-Lloyd)

10 West 20th St., New York, N. Y.

Model 711—Midget, \$32.75, 5 tubes.
Model 711—Midget, \$30.50, 5 tubes.
Model Pal-61—Portable, \$32.50, 5 tubes.
Model Pal-64—Portable, \$32.50, 5 tubes.
Model Pal-59—Portable, \$32.25, 5 tubes.
Model 16—Midget, \$41.00, 7 tubes.
Model 90—Midget, 6 tubes.
Model 52—Console, \$49.75, 6 tubes.
Model 134—Console, Phono-Comb., data on request.

RADIART CORP. (Radiart)

13229 Shaw Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Model 41A-Midget, \$22.50, 4 tubes Model 52A-Midget, \$32.50, 5 tubes

RADIO CHASSIS, INC.

110 West 18th St., New York, N. Y.

110 West 18th St., New York, N. Y.

Model SUA36—Midget, \$37.50, 6 tubes.

Model FV A35—Midget, \$31.00, 5 tubes.

Model FV D36—Midget, \$27.50, 4 tubes.

Model FV D36—Midget, \$34.50, 6 tubes.

Model DC25—Midget, \$29.50, 5 tubes.

Model CH38—Chassis price on request, 8 tubes.

Model TR36—Chest, \$39.50, 6 tubes.

Model TR35—Chest, \$39.50, 5 tubes.

R.C.A. VICTOR CO., INC. (RCA-Victor)

Camden, N. J.

Camuch, N. J.

Model R4 — Midget, \$48.75, 7 tubes.

Model R71-73—Table, \$59.50, 8 tubes.

Model R72-75—Console, \$72.95, 8 tubes.

Model R74—Table, \$73.75, 10 tubes.

Model R76—Console, \$93.50, 10 tubes.

Model R77—Console, \$104.50, 10 tubes.

Model R78—Console, \$149.75, 12 tubes.

Model RAE84—Console, automatic phono-comb.,

\$310.00, 12 tubes. Model RAE84—Console, automatic p \$310.09, 12 tubes. Model R81—Console, \$178.00, 10 tubes. Model R6—Console, \$66.50, 7 tubes. Model R71B—Table, \$62.75, 8 tubes. Model 80-70, \$125.00.

REMLER CO., LTD. (See Short-BCST. Wave Section)

J & L SARA CO., INC. (Sara)

123 Liberty St., New York City. Model SJ4K-Chassis, \$43.75, 5 tubes

SENTINEL RADIO CORP.

9705 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. Midget 4 Tube Superheterodyne. Dynamic Speaker, \$22,50.

SILVER—(McMurdo Silver, Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

3 Super-Heterodynes. Broadcast and Police Bands. Specifications and prices on application. Complete details in next issue.

SPARKS WITHINGTON CO. (Sparton)

Jackson, Mich.

Model 14 — LoBoy, \$71.25, 8 tubes.

Model 18 — HiBoy, \$99.50, 10 tubes.

Model 27A — HiBoy, \$142.75, 13 tubes.

Model 28 — HiBoy, \$168.75, 13 tubes.

Model 34 — HiBoy—Automatic, \$71.25, 7 tubes.

Model 30 — HiBoy—Phono-Comb., \$198.50, 10 tu.

Model 30A — HiBoy, Phono-Comb., \$238.75, 10 tu.

STEWART-WARNER CORP.

1826 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill. Model R40A—Mantel, \$52.45, 6 tubes. Model R43A—Console, \$67.45, 6 tubes. Model R45A—Console, \$79.95, 6 tubes. Model R47A—Portable Console, \$81.95, 6 tubes. (See Short Wave section for other models.)

STROMBERG-CARLSON TEL.

MFG. CO. (Stromberg-Carlson)
110 Carlson Road, Rochester, N. Y.
Model 37—Console, \$143.00, 9 tubes.
Model 38—Console, \$172.50, 8 tubes.
Model 39—Console, \$195.00, 8 tubes.
Model 40—Console, \$232.50, 8 tubes.
Model 41—Console, Automat. Phono-Comb., \$407.50,
8 tubes. 8 tubes.

Model 27—Console Remote Control, \$310, 9 tubes.

Model 22—Console Remote Control, \$385, 10 tubes.

Model 24—Console Remote Control, \$385, 10 tubes.

Model 24—Console Remote Control, \$567.50, 10 tu.

(Prices higher west of Rockies.)

L. TATRO PRODUCTS CORP. (Tatro)

Decorah, Iowa.

Decorah, Iowa.
(These models are all for 32-volt operation.)
Model C932—LoBoy, 9 tubes.
Model F923—LoBoy, 9 tubes.
Model F913—LoBoy, 9 tubes.
Model E83—LoBoy, 8 tubes.
Model E73—LoBoy, 7 tubes.
Model D70—Table, 7 tubes.
(Prices on request.)

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA (Clarion)

Ogden and Keeler Aves., Chicago, Ill.

Model 220 — Midget, \$31.95, 6 tubes.

Model 260 — LoBoy, \$52.95, 10 tubes.

Model 260C—Chassis, \$41.95, 10 tubes.

Model 280 — Console, \$73.95, 12 tubes.

Model 300 — Console, \$129.50, 14 tubes.

DUBILIER CONDENSER:

Every conceivable type, every standard or special working voltage, every capacity, every combination, for every receiving, transmitting, laboratory and industrial need, at the very lowest price consistent with highest quality.

DUBILIER CONDENSER CORPORATION

4377 Bronx Blvd. New York City

BY Calebraid Ct. PARTS THERE TO BOTH TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

TROJAC FACTORIES

5862 South Hoover, St., Los Angeles 4 tube TRF, \$17.90. 4 tube TRF Tom Thumb Model, \$19.90. 5 tube TRF, \$29.90. 4 tube coffee table model, \$39.90. 5 tube coffee table model, \$41.90.

TRAVLER-RADIO & TELEVISION CORP. (Trav-ler)

1818 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Model Mantel \$59.50, 9 tubes.

UNITED AMERICAN BOSCH CORP. (American Bosch)

Springfield, Mass.

Model 205A—Personal, \$34.95, 5 tubes.
Model 236A—Personal, \$45.95, 6 tubes.
Model 224D—Console, \$84.95, 7 tubes.
Model 226F—Console, \$99.95, 8 tubes.
Model 226F—Console, \$99.95, 10 tubes.
Model 250M—Console, \$95.95, 10 tubes.
Model 312C—Console, \$147.95, 12 tubes.
Model 312C—Console, \$147.95, 12 tubes.
Model 312C—Console, \$178.95, 12 tubes.
Model 100—AutoRadio, \$59.95, 7 tubes.

U. S. RADIO & TELEVISION CORP. (Apex & Gloritone)

3301 South Adams St., Marion, Ind.

Model 25A—Table, \$33.50, 5 tubes.

Model 9A—Table, \$52.50, 9 tubes.

Model 9B—LoBoy, \$63.50, 9 tubes.

Model 19B—LoBoy, \$75.00, 9 tubes.

Model 12B—HiBoy, \$175.00, 12 tubes.

Model 120B—HiBoy, \$150.00, 12 tubes.

Model 24—Midget, \$17.95, 4 tubes.

WELLS GARDNER GULBRAN-SEN (Wells-Gardner)

816 No. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, III. Model 7721—Mantel, \$49.50, 7 tubes. Model 9725—LoBcy, \$69.50, 6 tubes. Model 927—Console, \$79.50, 10 tubes. Model 9225—Console, \$94.50, 12 tubes. Model 926—Console, \$49.50, 5 tubes. Model 2925—Console, \$72.50, 9 tubes. Model 1622—AutoRadio, \$57.50, 6 tubes.

WESTONE

Westone Radio Mfg. Co., 2513 So. La Salle Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 4 tube TRF; 4 tube TRF cabinet model; 5 tube TRF De-Luxe. All prices on request.

WILLARD

Manufactured by Gillfillan Bros., Manufactured by Giffillian Bros., 1815 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles.
Model A 4 tube TRF.
Model C 4 tube TRF de luxe.
Model G 4 tube super.
Model D 5 tube super.
Model F 5 tube super de luxe.

WILCO (Wilco Mfg. Co.)

1477 West Adams St., Los Angeles 4 tube TRF, 4 tube super, 5 tube super. Prices on

WONDER BAR RADIO CO. (Wonder-Bar)

6-10 Great Jones St., New York City, N. Y. Model 51—Refreshment Bar & Radio, \$149.50, 5 tu. Model 46—\$149.50, 6 tubes.

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION

ZENTIH RADIO CORPORATION
3620 Iron St., Chicago, III.
Model 210—Table, \$49.95, 7 tubes.
Model 210-5—Table, Best. & Long Wave, \$55.00, 171-2100 meters, 7 tubes.
Short best. wave set—See other section of magazine.
Model 230—Table, \$55.25, 8 tubes.
Model 240—LoBoy, \$78.75, 8 tubes.
Model 245—LoBoy, \$102.50, 8 tubes.
Model 245—LoBoy, \$102.50, 8 tubes.
Model 270—LoBoy, Phono-Comb., \$123.50, 7 tubes.
Model 411—LoBoy, \$195.00, 10 tubes.
Model 411—LoBoy, \$124.00, 10 tubes.
Model 420—LoBoy, \$145.00, 10 tubes.
Model 430—Semi-HiBoy, \$166.00, 12 tubes.
Model 440—Semi-HiBoy, \$184.00, 12 tubes.
Model 220—LoBoy, \$62.50, 7 tubes.

G

for Quality Sets

ylvania SET- tubes

Nationally Advertised

OF

"RADIO"

JANUARY, 1933

THE NATIONAL TRADE MAGAZINE

Who Makes It . . . Where to Buy It . . . What It Costs

AUTO RADIO SETS

ATWATER-KENT

Atwater-Kent Mfg. Co. 4700 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. AUTORADIO, Model 91, \$73.25, 150-550 meters. 9 tubes: 3 36's; 4 37's; 2 38's.

BELMONT (Freshman-Belmont)

Belmont Radio Corp.
520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, III.
AUTORADIO, Model 70-B, \$69.50, 200-550 meters.
6 tubes, including rectifier tube in B Eliminator, which is built into set.
Tubes: 2 36's: 1 37: 2 39's.
Wage range: 200-550 meters.

CENTURY

Century Radio Products Co. 3009 No. Austin Blvd., Chicago, Ill. AUTORADIO, Model 7-38. Price on application. 7 tubes: 3 39's; 2 37's; 2 38's. Wave range: 200-550 meters.

CROSLEY

Crosley Radio Corporation Cincinnati, Ohio. AUTORADIO, Model 96, \$39.50. 6 tubes: 3 39's; 1 36; 1 85; 1 89. Wave range: 195-550 meters.

ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE

Electric Auto Lite Co. Toledo, Ohio. AUTORADIO, Model 3722, \$89.50, including B eliminator. 7 tubes: 3 39's; 1 36; 1 37; 2 41's. Wave range: 200-550 meters.

EL REY

El Rey Radio Mfg. Co. 8406 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. AUTORADIO, Model "CarSet", \$49.50, with remote control. 6 tubes: 3 39's; 1 36; 1 37; 1 41. Wave range: 150-550 meters. 4 tube AutoRadio, \$24.50, list.

FLEETWOOD

Fleetwood Radio Corporation. Fleetwood, Pennsylvania. AUTORADIO, Model GF-106, price on application. 6 tubes: 3 39's: 1 36; 1 37; 1 41. Wave range: 200-550 meters.

FRANKLIN

Franklin Radio Corp.
333 Linden Ave., Dayton, Ohio
AUTORADIO, Model 100, price on application.
6 tubes: 3 36's: 1 37: 2 38's.
Wave range: 200-550 meters. Also special models.

GALVIN (Motorola)

Galvin Manufacturing Corp.
847 West Harrison St., Chicago, III.
AUTORADIO, Model 88, \$74.95, with inbuilt B elim.
8 tubes: 2 36°s; 2 38°s; 1 39; 1 85; 1 Rect.
Wave range: 200-550 meters.
AUTORADIO, Model 61, \$59.50, with inbuilt B elim.
6 tubes: 2 36°s; 1 39; 1 41; 1 85; 1 Rect.
Wave range: 200-550 meters.

GENERAL ELECTRIC (G.E.)

9 tubes: 3 36's; 4 37's; 2 112-A's.
Wave range: 200-550 meters.
Model A-60, 6 tube. Super-Het. Low priced auto set. Prices on request.

GRIGSBY GRUNOW (Majestic) Grigsby-Grunow Co., 5801 Dickens Ave.,

Chicago, III.
AUTORADIO, \$49.50, list, complete.
7 tubes: 3 36's, 2 37's, 2 38's.
Also makers of the newly announced auto radio for Ford.

HOWARD

Howard Radio Co.., South Haven, Michigan. AUTORADIO, Model 33, price on application. 8 tubes: 4 44's; 1 37; 1 69; 2 41's. *
Wave range: 150-550 meters.

JACKSON-BELL

Jackson-Bell Mfg. Co., Ltd. 6500 McKinley Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. AUTORADIO. Model 205, \$39,95. 5 tubes: 2 58's; 1 57; 1 55; 1 47. Wave range: 200-550 meters.

J.M.P. (Auto Dial)

J.M.P. Mfg., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. AUTORADIO, Model 42, \$40.00. 5 tubes: 2 24's: 1 27; 1 35; 1 47. Wave range: 200-550 meters.

KELLER-FULLER

Keller-Fuller Mfg. Co., Ltd., 4957 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. AUTORADIO, 9 tube Super-Het., with "B" Eliminator, \$80.00, list.

KARADIO

Karadio Corp.
1619 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
AUTORADIO, Model 9, \$86.50.
9 tubes: 3 86's: 3 37's; 3 71's.
Wave range: Standard or special.
AUTORADIO, Model 11, \$112.50, inbuilt B elim.
11 tubes: 4 36's; 3 37's; 4 71's.
Wave range: Standard or special.

L. A. RADIO CO. (Paramount)

Los Angeles Radio Co., 944 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. 7 tube super. \$49.95 list.

MISSION BELL

Mission Bell Mfg. Co., Inc. 1455 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal. 6 tube Super-Het. Auto-House Combination, \$49.50, list. 6 tube Super-Heterodyne all-electric, \$59.50, list. AUTO-B Eliminator, \$18.50, list. Wave range: 175-550 meters.

NORTHWEST SPECIALTY

Northwest Specialty Service, Ltd., Waukegan, Ill. AUTORADIO. Model M. price on application. 6 tubes: 2 39's: 1 36; 1 37; 2 38's. Wave range: 175-550 meters.

PHILCO (Transitone)

Philco Radio & Television Corp.
Ontario and C Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
AUTORADIO, 3 models.
869.50 model has 5 tubes: 3 36's, 1 38, 1 41.
879.50 model has same tubes but is supplied with B Eliminator.
894.50 model has 6 tubes: 2 41's, 1 38, 3 36's. B Eliminator included with this model.

ROAMER

Manhart Radio Co., 6219 So. Hoover St., Los Angeles, Calif. AUTORADIO, 4, 6 and 8 tube sets, \$24.50, \$39.50 and \$69.50, list.

RCA-VICTOR

RCA-Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J. AUTORADIO, Model M-30, \$76.75. 9 tubes: 3 36's: 4 37's; 2 112-A's. Wave range: 200-550 meters.

SENTINEL

Sentinel Radio Corp. 9705 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, III. AUTORADIO, Model 521, \$39.50. 5 tubes: 1 36; 2 39's; 1 41: 1 85. Wave range: 200-550 meters.

SPARTON

Sparks-Withington Co. Jackson, Michigan. AUTORADIO, Model 34, \$71.25. 7 tubes: 2 38's; 2 39's; 1 36; 1 37; 1 70. Wave range: 200-560 meters.

UNITED AMERICAN BOSCH (American Bosch)

United American Bosch Corp. Springfield, Mass. AUTORADIO, Model 100, \$59,95, 7 tubes: 3 36's: 1 37; 3 38's. Wave range: 200-550 meters.

UNITED MOTORS

3044 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 6 tube Super., \$49.50. "B" Eliminator \$12.00 additional.

UNIVERSAL

Universal Auto Radio Corp.
1223 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
AUTORADIO, Model 77, \$69.50.
7 tubes: 1 Wund; 2 44's; 2 41's; 1 37; 1 39.
Wave range: 200-550 meters.
AUTORADIO, Model 70, \$69.50.
7 tubes: 3 36's; 2 37's; 2 38's.
Wave range: 200-550 meters.
AUTORADIO, Model 57, \$49.50.
5 tubes: 1 Wund.; 2 44's; 1 39; 1 41.
Wave range: 200-550 meters.

WELLS-GARDNER

Gulbransen, Wells-Gardner, Division of, 816 No. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill. AUTORADIO, Model 1622, \$57.50, with B elim. 6 tubes: 3 39's: 1 36; 1 37; 1 41. Wave range: 200-550 meters.

Distance ine Long Life ...



"RADIO"
(THE NATIONAL TRADE MAGAZINE)

JANUARY, 1933

Who Makes It . . . Where to Buy It . . . What It Costs

PIONEER

PIONEER PRODUCTS CO.

PIONEER RECEIVERS

PIONEER SLOGAN: "Always First". The PIONEER Line is manufactured by Pioneer Products Company, Not Inc., Plano, Illinois. Cable address: Pionprodco. Codes used: Bentleys; Western Union.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

President—G. L. Leitch Secretary—H. S. Billingham Sales Manager—J. R. Ringeisen Chief Engineer—Harold Eisenberg

BRANCH OFFICES and WAREHOUSE STOCKS:

No Branch Offices are operated at the present time, but Warehouse facilities are maintained at 1420 Cherry Street, Kansas City, Mo., for convenience of Dealers in that territory.

SALES POLICY:

PIONEER RECEIVERS are manufactured and sold direct to Dealers, and are licensed only for Radio Amateur, Experimental and Broadcast Reception under Hazeltine Corporation and Latour Corporation patents. Standard trade discounts approximating 40% from List Prices are extended to recognized Dealers. The current PIONEER Line consists of four improved Battery-operated Models, herein briefly described. Further, and more complete, details cheerfully furnished on request.

EXPORT SHIPMENTS:

All export inquiries and correspondence should be addressed to the company. When explicit shipping schedules and instructions are received, they will be followed explicitly, otherwise our regular, efficient forwarding agents will handle.

PIONEER ACCESSORIES and PARTS, SHOWING DEALERS NET PRICES:

These parts sold only for use in PIONEER Receivers and may be obtained only from PIONEER Sales Offices.

Chassis:	
T.R.F. Model 60	15.96*
Superheterodyne Model 33	
Speakers:	
Wright-DeCoster, for Consoles	4.23*
Best Mfg. Co. for Midgets	4.23*
Tube Complements, matched sets:	
For T.R.F. Model 60	8.52
For Super Model 33	9.21
Battery Accessories:	
Eveready Air-Cell "A" Battery	5.95
Two Volt Storage "A" Battery	5.15
Four Dry-Cells for "A" Supply	1.20
Three 45 V Heavy Duty "B" Bat.	4.95
Three 4½ V "C" Batteries	1.05
Condensers:	
Dual* 4 Electrolytic	.65
Variable Condensers:	
3 gang DeJur-Amsco	2.10
R. F. Coils, 3 gang:	
Single	.75
Coil Shields	.15
I. F. Coils, 3 gang:	
Single	1.10

* Items take 5% additional for Government Excise Tax. All sales F.O.B. Plano, Ill., or Kansas City, Mo.

THE COMPLETE PIONEER



 Price \$55.95 Government Excise Tax included in all prices covering Models listed on this page.

TECHNICAL DATA

Two Modern Battery Operated Superheterodynes!—Latest 1933 Models

FIRST AGAIN Pioneer Radio Offers Exclusively These NEW Features All of Them Innovations in Battery Operated Receivers

DIODE DETECTOR AND AUTOMATIC VOLUME CONTROL combined in one tube insures faithful reproduction and prevents blasting on powerful stations. Materially reduces fading and greatly eliminates in-between-station noises and static.

PRE-SELECTOR AND BAND-PASS FILTER (Previously something found only in exceedingly high-priced custom built battery radios). Insures ten kilocycle selectivity.

NEW SUPERHETERODYNE CIRCUIT— Latest type 175 kilocycle intermediate frequency with separate oscillator.

TWO NEW 34 VARIABLE MU R. F. PEN-TODE TUBES used in the circuit insures high gain and stable amplification.

IMPROVED 33 OUT-PUT PENTODE TUBE

This new tube gives high quality output and enough volume to satisfy the most critical.

enough volume to satisfy the most critical.

TONE COMPENSATION—The Audio System of this new set has been developed along the latest lines. Heretofore it has been impossible to secure the deep bass tones at low volume. The so-called "Tone control" at its best, has always been a make-shift. With our new 1933 Superheterodyne set, as the volume is lowered, the bass notes are automatically accentuated, holding as perfect a balance as with full volume.

THOROUGHLY SHIELDED—To prevent any

HIGH GRADE MATERIALS—All high grade materials of standard manufacture are used throughout. Actual cost of materials used is more than the average all-electric set of same specifications. Subject to constant checking and inspection throughout manufacturing pro-

LOW BATTERY DRAIN—Consider the enormous power out-put with this small amount of in-put.

"A" Battery drain—62 Amp.
"B" Battery drain—24 to 30 Mills, depending upon modulation.

for Quality Sets

Sylvania SET- tubes

Nationally Advertised

"RADIO" THE NATIONAL TRADE MAGAZINE

JANUARY, 1933

Who Makes It . . . Where To Buy It . . .

What It Costs

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL SLOGAN

"The Gift of the Year" The International Line is Manufactured by INTERNATIONAL RADIO CORPORATION. 4th and William Streets,

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President-C. A. Verschoor Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.—John Bradfield General Sales Mgr.—W. Keene Jackson Chief Engineer—Robert P. Wuerfel Purchasing Agent—O. DeL. Underwood Advertising Agency — MacManus, Inc., Fisher Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

SALES POLICY

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

All International radio products are sold through jobbers to the dealer trade. Not through jobbers to the dealer trade. Not sold direct to dealers but have provided an organization of 156 jobbers covering all distributing points in the country. Replacement parts can be secured from any jobber, but the factory undertakes to repair any Kadette radio mailed to factory by the set owner for a nominal charge of \$1.00. This guarantee is for a period of one year and the set is delivered to the customer in a mailing carton, making it possible to return the set in case of necessity through parcel post. This service policy makes it possible for other than radio dealers to handle the product.

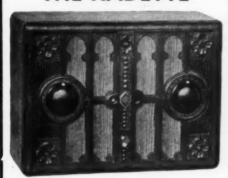
EXPORT SHIPMENTS

All export business is handled direct from the factory at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Kadette Model "P" is made in an export model to cover from 200 to 2000 meters.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

Four tube T.R.F. highly sensitive circuit, selects automatically 25 or 60 cycle—110 volt, AC or DC current (cannot burn out). Operates AC or DC current (cannot burn out). Operates without outside antenna; tunes entire broadcast band; 6" Utah speaker, giving excellent tone quality; chassis of aluminum—most compact, sturdy construction combined with light weight—fully shielded. Antenna furnished in special compartment in the back of the set. New tubes used are 1—KRI, mercury vapor, 1—336 Screen Grid, 1—338 Pentode, 1—339 R. F. Variable Mu Pentode. Highest quality precision product. Shipped complete with tubes. Requires no servicing or installation—just plugin and tune. Distances up to 500 miles when used on regular antenna.

THE KADETTE



FRONT VIEW



REAR VIEW



Complete with Tubes and Antenna
List \$25.00
Size 8½" Long, 6½" High, 3¾" Deep,
Weight About 5 lbs. Net
The cabinets are genuine bakelite with recessed
ornamental panels, giving great strength with
light weight. Furnished in beautiful permanent
finishes (will not scratch). Standard colors—
Black, Walnut, Mahogany and a Deluxe model in
delicate pastel shades. All standard color sets list
at \$25.00—Deluxe model lists at \$35.00—Carrying
Case lists \$1.50.

Entirely New Basic Principle

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JANUARY, 1933

(THE NATIONAL TRADE MAGAZINE)

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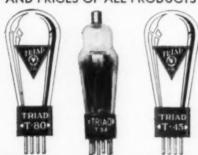
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TRIAD HISTORY, POLICIES. GUARANTEE, ADVERTISING. & SALES HELPS AVAILABLE

The Triad Mfg. Co. recognizes its most important intangible asset is "Good Will" and offers the utmost co-operation to its customers at all times.

The officers of the company have been manufacturing tubes since the industry first started and continually strive to produce tubes which are "better". They own their own plant capable of producing 40,000 tubes per day, and manufacture not only all types listed but practically all the component parts of each type. Their constantly increasing business with the small number of returns (less than 2 per cent for the past two years) is the best evidence of customer satisfaction.

Every Triad tube is manufactured to the latest approved specifications and test limits and is guaranteed for a period of three months from date of sale to the customer. A label is placed on each tube with space for inserting dealer's name and date of sale and the color of these labels is changed every three months. This protects the dealer and jobber.

An additional three months period is allowed for selling to the customer or release from the dealer's shelves making a total of 6 months for guarantee and turn-

Triad has done extensive advertising and is now running copy in a number of trade periodicals in addition to newspaper advertising in certain centers. Triad has at all times co-operated with local distributors on any advertising campaigns in which they participate and will gladly furnish newspaper mats, copy or other material upon request. Considerable publicity has been released and still continues at stated intervals.

Triad is glad to furnish gratis to their customers price lists, catalogue sheets, complete engineering data sheets, counter cards and attractive window displays, and will co-operate at all times to further the sale of its product.

TRIAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC. Pawtucket, R. I.

"RADIO"
THE NATIONAL TRADE MAGAZINE

JANUARY, 1933

Who Makes It . . . Where to Buy It . . . What It Costs

STEWART-WARNER

STEWART-WARNER CORPORATION

Factory and Sales Headquarters: 1826 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

Stewart-Warner Radios are sold only through these authorized distributors:

Baltimore Gas Light Co. 111 E. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

Marshall-Wells Company Billings, Montana

Bluefield Hardware Co. 400 Bluefield Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.

Stewart-Warner Sales Co.
1111 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

Stewart-Warner Sales Co. 25 Barker St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Stewart-Warner Sales Corp. 125 W. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

Stewart-Warner Corporation 2436 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Auto-Rad Supply Company Court and Sycamore Sts., Cincinnati, O.

Arnold Wholesale Corp. 5209 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, O.

Tracy-Wells Company 175 N. Front St., Columbus, O.

Porter Burgess Co. Jackson and Preston Sts., Dallas, Tex.

Stewart-Warner Sales Co. 1344 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

Iowa Radio Corporation 1212 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

Electrical Specialties Co. 433 E. Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

Marshall-Wells Co.

Alemite Co. of El Paso P. O. Box 996, El Paso, Texas

National Mill Supply Co. 207 E. Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Stewart-Warner Sales Co. 42-44 N. Cameron St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Stewart-Warner Sales Co. 45 Wells St., Hartford, Conn.

Indiana Paper Co.
121 S. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Parsons Electric Co. 2010 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Korsmeyer Company 412 S. 9th St., Lincoln, Nebr.



All-Wave II-Tube Superheterodyne Line

Model	
55-Magic Dial Console	\$119.75
56—(illustrated below)	
Magic Dial Console	129.75
50-Master All-Wave Console	157.50
51-De Luxe All-Wave Console	194.50
58-Radio-Phonograph	270.50





7-Tube Superheterodyne Line

		\$68.9 74.9
65-(illustra	ated above	e) Console 83.9
	-	\$75.9

Incandescent Supply Co. 1000 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Belknap Hardware & Mfg. Co. 111 E. Main St., Louisville, Ky.

McGregor's Incorporated Union & Marshall Aves., Memphis, Tenn.

Standard Distributing Corp. 426 E. Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Marshall-Wells Company Minneapolis, Minn.

Reliable Tire & Accessories Co. Muskegon, Mich.

Eastern Electrical Supply Co. 287 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

C. T. Patterson Co., Inc. 800 S. Peters St., New Orleans, La.

Commonwealth Radio Dist. Corp. 13-15 Laight St., New York, N. Y.

Dix Bowers Company Olney Road & Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

Oklahoma City Hardware Co. 25 E, California St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Stewart-Warner Corporation 1419 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Logan Gregg Hardware Co. 121 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marshall-Wells Company Portland, Ore.

Bright & Company 8th and Elm Sts., Reading, Pa.

A. R. Tiller, Inc. 1800 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Junction Drug Co. 312 Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

Stewart-Warner Sales Co. 3227-29 Locust Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

R. L. Ross Co. 118 - 7th St., San Antonio, Tex.

Incandescent Supply Co. 726 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pond & Heimbach 403 Linden St., Scranton, Pa.

Marshall-Wells Co. Spokane, Wash.

Stollberg Hwde. & Paint Co. 724 Monroe St., Toledo, Ohio

A. W. Schuller, Inc. 114 E. 9th St., Tulsa, Okla.

Stewart-Warner Products Co. 415 East 2nd St., Wichita, Kans.

CROSLEY Announces..

A complete line of radio receiving sets in a popular price range below \$50.00. The most outstanding radio values ever presented.

Tube TENACE \$ 99
Superheterodyne, Automatic Volume Control, Tone Control, Latest Tubes, Newest Features.

Tube SEPTET
Same Lowboy Console \$39.99
Superheterodyne, Automatic Volume Control,
Tone Control, Newest Tubes, Latest Features.

Tube FIVER
Same Lowboy Console \$29.99
Superheterodyne, Newest Tubes, Latest Features. "A Five in the price range of the Fours."

These newest 1933 model Crosley radio sets offer such startling values that no one need consider cut price, over-stock, liquidation, obsolete, sales promotion, or orphan radio sets heretofore offered in this price range.

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and west, prices slightly higher.

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION

Powel Crosley, Jr., President

CINCINNATI

Home of "the Nation's Station"-WLW

CROSLEY RADIO



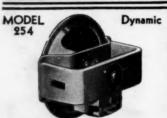
SPEAKERS and

CAPACITORS



6" Dynamic Speaker





8" Permanent Magnet Speaker

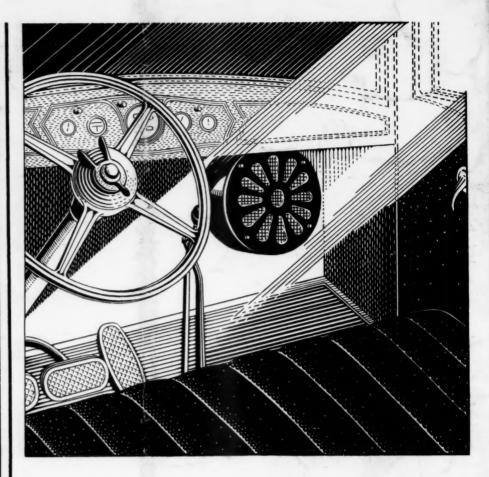
MODEL
517



14" Dynamic For Public Address







MAGNAVOXAUTO SPEAKERS

MAGNAVOX-QUALITY will help you secure trouble-free performance and long life under the difficult conditions which automobile radios must face. MAGNAVOX Engineering has mastered the tone problem --- the most difficult in auto radio --- and has added new features, assuring ease and simplicity of installation. That is why Magnavox Speakers are specified by a number of large manufacturers of radio sets for automobile use.

Rugged dust-proof design makes Magnavox Speakers a match for the punishment they are sure to receive in automobile use. The Single Stud Mounting makes installation on any dash easy.



Also remember Magnavox Permanent Magnet Speakers, ---ideal for automobile use, because there is no drain on the battery. Especially desirable for police cars that cruise long without battery attention.

Write for more information on any Magnavox product which interests you. Submit your speifications and ask for samples.

Magnavox Company Ltd.

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Subsidiaries THE MAGNAVOX COMPANY, ELECTRO FORMATION, INC.,
MAGNAVOX (AUSTRALIA), LTD., MAGNAVOX (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD.